

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

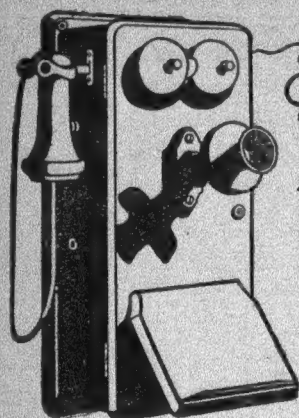
February 27, 1918

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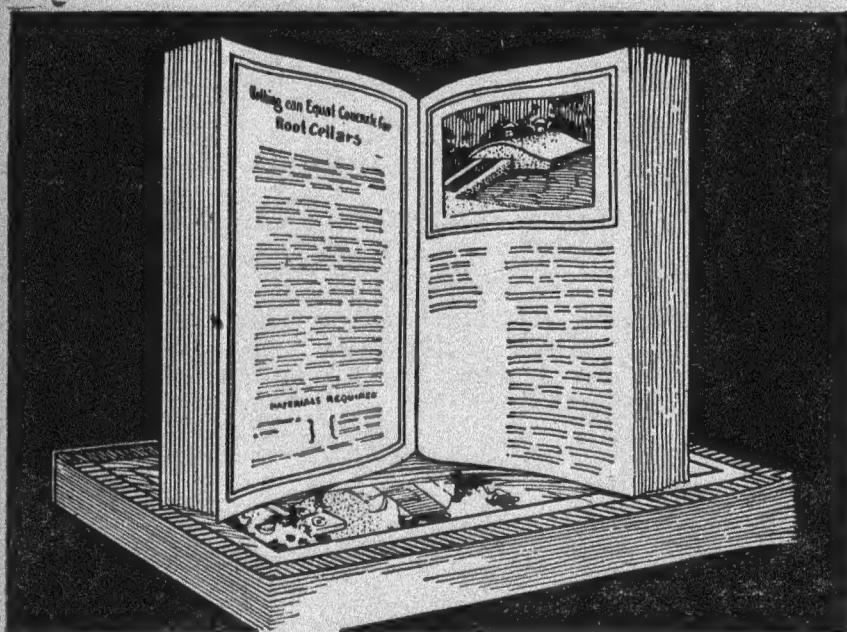
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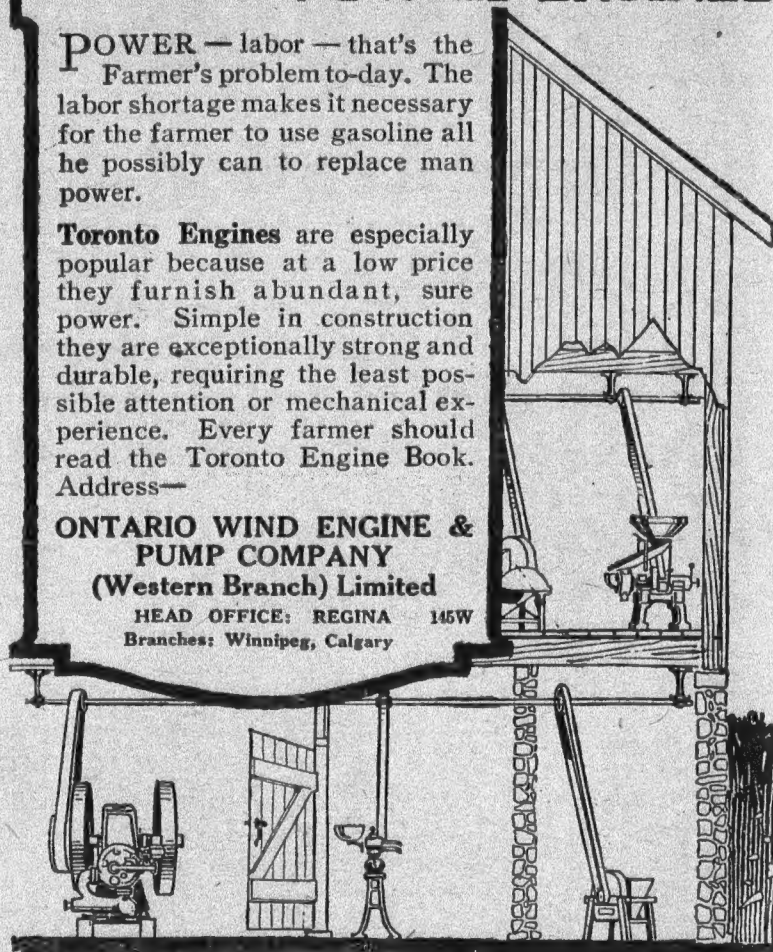
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POWER—labor—that's the Farmer's problem to-day. The labor shortage makes it necessary for the farmer to use gasoline all he possibly can to replace man power.

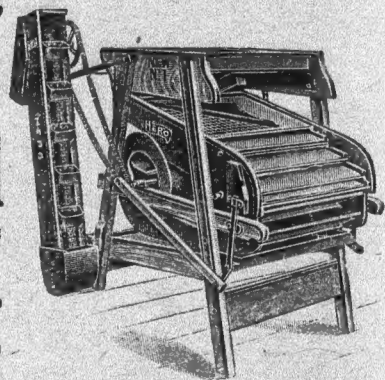
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**Three Sizes—A Size for Any Size Farm
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The "Hero" Fanning Mill is built to give service. It is strong and durable. Can be equipped for power drive if required. Glazed cambrio curtains—an exclusive feature—are the best means yet found for getting all the Wild Oats out of Wheat. Blast is perfectly controlled. Five sieves and six screens go with every mill. Standard baggers can be supplied for all sizes. By sowing properly cleaned seed the "Hero" will pay for itself on every 30 acres sown. And it cleans your grain for market, saves you dockage, and you can use your screenings for feed. We will be glad to send you full particulars of the "Hero." Send us your name on a postal card.

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The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address, subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The Yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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Commercial Display: 20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display: 16 cents per agate line. Classified: 5 cents per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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BY co-oper-
ating in buying from us you save the middleman's profit—and secure a higher grade of lumber—also

Save from
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REMEMBER:—We furnish House and Barn Plans Free of Charge. No obligation on your part. We consider it a pleasure to serve you.



Write for Price List Delivered Your Station

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LAND OFFICES CLOSED

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—It is stated that an order has been passed at the instance of Hon. Arthur Meighen, closing seven western land agency offices and twenty sub-agencies, and that the economy effected will total fifty thousand dollars. Due care has been taken to protect any of the staff from these offices who have listed for overseas, and positions will be found for them upon their return. The land agencies closed are Weyburn, Yorkton, Humboldt and Maple Creek in Saskatchewan, and Medicine Hat, Red Deer and High River in Alberta. The sub-agencies closed are Rosburn in Manitoba; Canora, Sheho, Punichy, Henley, Rosthern, Unity, Estevan, Blaine Lake, Willow Bunch in Saskatchewan; and Brooks, Castor, Grassy Lake, Lacombe, MacLeod, Olds, Sedgwick, Trochu, Vegreville and Vulcan in Alberta.

There are 110 contributors to the Brandon Bull Sale, March 6, and 250 bulls to be sold. Some breeders are selling as many as a dozen while others have only one entered. The list contains most of the well-known Manitoba breeders.



Present indications point to organization and combination after the war in a degree never dreamed of three years ago. This tendency pervades all productive business and industrial activities. Its present trend in the science of producing and marketing the best pure-bred livestock is outlined in this issue under "Breeders Clubs and their Work." While this article refers mostly to cattle its application is broad enough to cover all classes of pure-bred stock. On the production and most economic distribution of the best pure-breds rests much of the hope of our livestock improvement. Anything that increases that efficiency will result in great ultimate benefit to the average farmer.

The weed problem, like the poor, is always with us. What a grand thing it would have been if the weeds could have been kept out of this new country altogether. But they have gained such a foothold that they constitute a constant menace to every farmer. To combat them successfully requires a thorough knowledge of their nature and habits. In this issue, Professor Bracken discusses the principles of weed control. A close study of this article will leave any farmer better equipped for his fight against his most relentless enemy, the weed.

Professor Bracken is an agricultural scientist. In treating a subject he uses the scientific method. The situation is analyzed, facts are marshalled in battalions, the ground is thoroughly covered, nothing is overlooked. After you have read one of his articles, you feel that that is all there is to be said on the subject. Agriculture is a science. The scientific method of thinking is a good one for the farmer to cultivate. Mr. Bracken's article on weed control is a good exemplification of this method of thinking.

The big spring bull sales at Brandon, Calgary and Edmonton will soon be held. The first is Brandon, March 5 and 6. Two hundred and fifty beef bulls are offered. It is expected Calgary and Edmonton will also have record offerings. Everyone who can afford to should attend one or more of the spring shows and sales.

If any of our readers who sent money orders for fruit to B.C. fruit growers who advertised in The Guide last year have not received either their money back in full or their complete orders, we should like to hear from them. As was explained in an article which ran in The Guide last fall, B.C. fruit growers who advertised in The Guide were simply swamped with orders, which, combined with a poor season and lack of help in marketing their crops, caused them to be absolutely unable to fulfill a large part of the

orders received. Most of the fruit growers concerned have made heroic efforts to meet the situation, and we understand that practically all the complaints have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Farmers' Week is a big annual event for Manitoba farmers. Agricultural societies seed growers, poultry men, horticulturists and beekeepers all come to Winnipeg and hold their conventions during the week. The result is that there are usually two or three meetings of farmers being held at one time and that the reporters have a busy time of it. The conventions are productive of much good for the progressive farmer as will be seen from the convention reports in this issue.

J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of agricultural societies for Ontario was one of the principal speakers at the Manitoba Agricultural Societies' convention last week. Mr. Wilson has charge of the standing field crops competitions conducted by the agricultural societies in his province. They have been a great success there and have had a marked effect in improving the field crops and stimulating good seed production. He strongly advised the delegates to give more attention to this work in the West. Some work has already been done along this line out here. It might well be extended. Agricultural societies will find in the standing field crops competition a splendid opportunity for encouraging better farming and seed production.

The Western Canada Law Book is proving very popular with farmers. 600 copies have been ordered by Guide readers this winter. It is sent out with the guarantee that if it is not satisfactory, it may be returned and the money will be refunded. Out of the 600 copies sent out, only two have been returned, in each case the reason being that it did not contain a set of legal forms such as are required by Justices of the Peace. Of course, the book is not written for J.P.'s but for farmers, the idea being to interpret Western Canada laws as they effect the men of the soil. Farmers are finding it just what they have been looking for.

Farmers' Repair Week is a new idea. It seems to be a good one. Many farmers have, of course, got everything in apple pie order for the spring and summer rush, but there are many who have been so busy with the thousand and one things that occupy the farmer's time, that the question of repairs has been overlooked. The government has, therefore, designated March 11 to 16 as repair week, with the object of having everyone who has not got his machinery in shape for the summer's work to do so. Let every farmer respond by going over all his machinery during Repair Week. It will save time just when it is most valuable.



THE WRONG and THE RIGHT

WAY

In constructing artificial teeth makes a great difference in your appearance.

Note the change in above face when teeth are properly made. Therefore choose a dentist who has had a wide experience and one who will study your expression and requirements.

You will find it pays to take a trip to Winnipeg and have your work done at—

**DR. GLASGOW'S
New Method
Dental Parlors**

Cor. Donald and Portage
WINNIPEG

where you get the best in any form of dental work, whether it be extracting, filling or replacing lost teeth with or without a plate.

Most approved methods used in eliminating pain and scientific principles applied in the construction of your work.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

It does not take much smut to reduce the crop two or three bushels per acre. This loss can be cut out by soaking the seed grain 10 minutes in a solution of 16 ounces of 40 per cent. formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water. This will kill the smut that does the most damage on wheat, oats and barley. Professor Bolley of the North Dakota Agricultural College found in his experiments that the formaldehyde treatment increased the wheat yield one to two bushels per acre when there was no smut.—N.D.A.C.

Owing to the scarcity of labor and the fact that increased attention is being given to other livestock departments handled by Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta., Mr. Gillies has found it necessary to close down his poultry department. The Gillies' Poultry Farm was one of the largest in western Canada and had for a number of years specialized in the production of bred-to-lay stock. It is regrettable that such an important producing plant should have to be closed for lack of help. Mr. Gillies is in the army, and has been for two years or more, but the farm is being carried on by his manager, E. Owen.

A Special Offer If You Order NOW

A page of Good Harness from Our Spring Catalog. On any order sent us before March 15 from this advertisement we will Prepay freight to your nearest railway station.

WE HAVE STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, AND GUARANTEE EVERY STRAP

"Domino" Farm Harness

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, STRONG FARM HARNESS AT A LOW FIGURE YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IN BUYING OUR "DOMINO."

Bridles— $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Concord blinds, plain cheeks, no checks. Open Bridle at same price, if desired.

Lines—1-inch wide by 20 feet long, with snaps.

Pole Strap— $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch with slides.

Martingales— $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, with ring.

Hames—Steel, all nubia, with black ball tops.

Traces—2-inch back with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch layer; 6 feet long; 7-link heel chain.

Black Pad—Felt lined housing, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch layer turnback.

Belly Bands— $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.

Snaps, Slides and Spreader Chains are furnished.

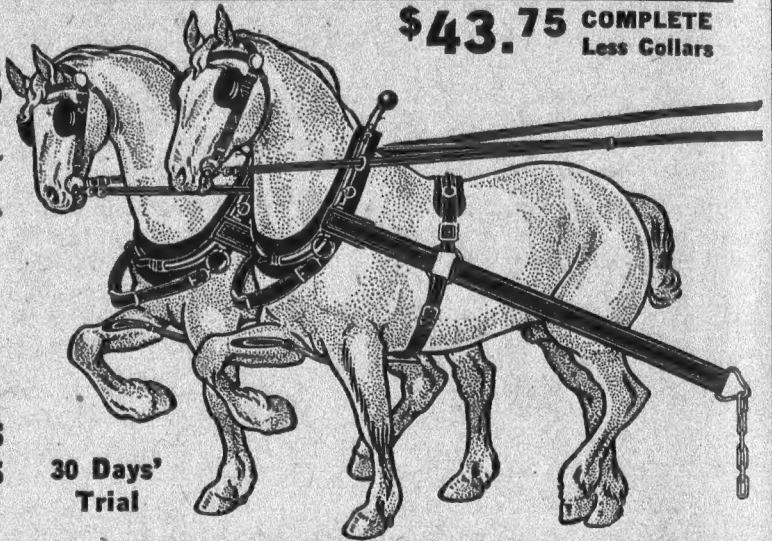
No. 4H14S—"DOMINO" FARM HARNESS, complete, less collars; with traces as described above. Price

\$43.75

No. 4H15S—"DOMINO" FARM HARNESS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ply Traces; complete, less collars. Price

\$45.75

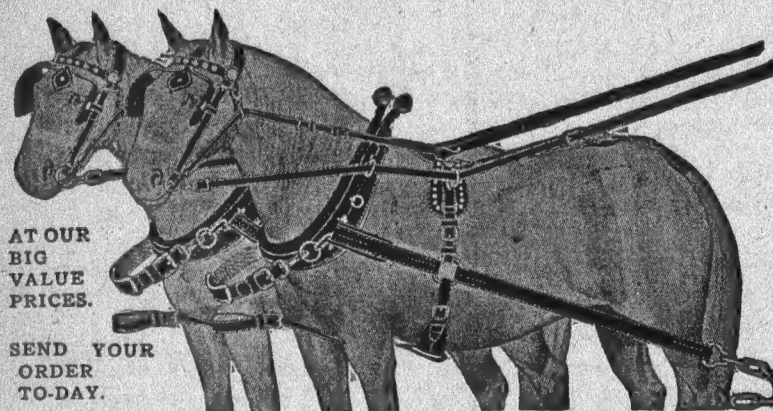
If Bridles not required, deduct \$3.50; If Lines not required, deduct \$4.00. For "Reliance" Breeching add \$15.00.



\$43.75 COMPLETE
Less Collars

30 Days'
Trial

"ELGIN" FARM HARNESS \$52.75 JAPAN AND BRASS TRIMMINGS



AT OUR
BIG
VALUE
PRICES.

SEND YOUR
ORDER
TO-DAY.

4H10S—ELGIN HARNESS, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 3-ply Ring Trace. Weight about 85 lbs. Price per set, without collars

\$52.75

If Bridles are not required deduct \$5.00.

THE EXTRA HEAVY SELECTED LEATHER WE USE IN THIS HARNESS, THE HEAVY WELL-MADE TRACES AND STEEL HIGH TOP HAMES, MAKE THIS A HARNESS OF RARE QUALITY AND VALUE.

The Same Grade of Harness bought elsewhere would cost you \$8.00 to \$10.00 more.

Bridles— $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch double and stitched winker braces, spotted fronts and face drops; long side reins.

Lines—1-inch wide; full length; sewn billets, with snaps.

Hames—Heavy steel, japanned, ball top, with back strap and line rings.

Strapwork—1-inch hame straps; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch breast straps and martingales; heavy folded bellybands.

Back Straps and Cruppers— $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch back strap with trace carrier; crupper dock buckled on.

Traces— $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide, ring style, 6 ft. 4 in. long, two rows stitching; 3-ply, with 6-link heel chain.

Pads—Harness leather, brass spotted, felt lined; hooks and terrets; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch billets.

Trimmings—Brass and japanned; brass spotted back pad, bridle front, face drop and blinds. Harness shipped complete, with Nubia snaps, japanned breast strap slides, and spreader straps with duranoid rings.

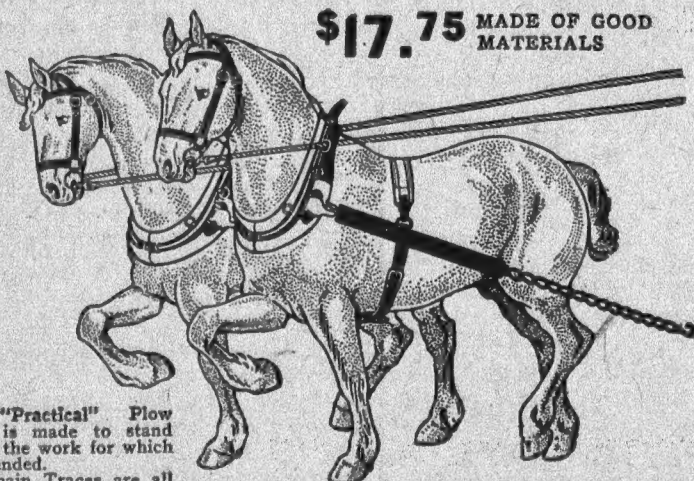
No. 4H11S—ELGIN HARNESS, with 2-in. x 2-ply Ring Trace.

\$54.75

Weight, boxed, about 87 lbs. Price per set, without collars.....
If Lines not required, deduct \$4.75.

Practical Chain Plow Harness

\$17.75 MADE OF GOOD
MATERIALS



Our "Practical" Plow Harness is made to stand up under the work for which it is intended.

The Chain Traces are all tested and the Leather stock is of the best. Shipped complete, with all snaps necessary.

Halter Bridles—Strong black leather, sewn halters, with bits and snaps.

Lines—Good Manilla rope, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, with snaps.

Hames—Varnished, high top, hook pattern.

Traces—7 ft. electric welded tested chain, with 3 feet of leather piping.

Back Bands—Special grade of web pad with leather billets.

Belly Bands— $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch single strap, with buckles.

If Breast Chains wanted, add \$1.30. Shipping weight, about 45 lbs.

No. 4H19S—"PRACTICAL" PLOW HARNESS. Per set, complete, less collars

\$17.75

Our Spring Catalog now ready for mailing. A postcard will bring it if you are not on our list.

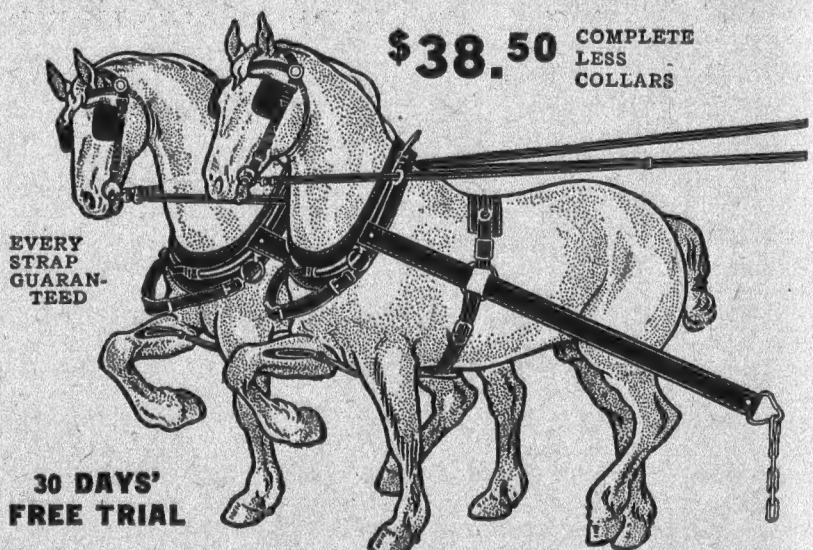
Get this book before placing order. Our implement prices save you money and the quality of our goods cannot be excelled. Send a postcard to-day.

C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED
LOGAN and SHERBROOK **WINNIPEG**

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"PIONEER" TEAM HARNESS

\$38.50 COMPLETE
LESS
COLLARS



EVERY
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GUARAN-
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30 DAYS'
FREE TRIAL

A GOOD, SERVICEABLE HARNESS

TRACES—2-inch selected single stock Hame Tug, $1\frac{3}{4}$ x 20; 3-ply, stitched, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch billets, 6 ft. 4 in. long, 7-link heel chain; strong varnished bolt hames, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hame straps.

BRIDLES—The bridles are well proportioned; cheeks, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch; Concord blinds, plain leather brow band, nickel rosettes, stiff or jointed bits.

Lines— $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, full length, with snaps.

BELLY BANDS—Double and stitched, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch buckles.

BACK PADS— $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch housings lined with best English felt. Conway loops at ends, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch loop in centre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch japanned rings on outside pads.

POLE STRAPS AND MARTINGALES— $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch slides and snaps furnished with breast straps.

TRIMMINGS—Black japan.

Snaps, Slides and Spreader Chains are furnished. Weight, boxed for shipment, about 60 pounds.

No. 4H17S—"PIONEER" HARNESS, as described above.

\$38.50

Per set, less Collars

If Bridles not wanted, deduct \$3.50; if Lines not wanted, deduct \$3.50.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 27, 1918

Manufacturers' Views

On another page of this issue, published as an advertisement, is an eloquent appeal from the President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It is an appeal for a better understanding between Canadians and for mutual sympathy between industrial classes and organizations. This appeal delivered before the Canadian Club at Orillia, Ontario, by S. R. Parsons, has been widely published throughout Canada within the last two weeks. It has been endorsed and approved by the executive committee of the Manufacturers' Association. Guide readers well know that the Manufacturers' Association is one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, organization in our land. Mr. Parsons, the President, is a man of high standing in Canadian business circles. He is President of the British American Oil Co. of Toronto. We notice that some of the press of Eastern Canada comments favorably upon Mr. Parsons' view of our national situation. We have, however, seen no careful analysis of his address.

The whole tenor of Mr. Parsons' address is an appeal for Canadians to get together for the welfare of our nation and our people. A careful study of his address reveals a number of fundamental facts or principles which he considers essential to this national understanding. The chief points made by Mr. Parsons, it seems to us, are as follows:

1. During the war the farmers of Canada are making larger profits than the manufacturers. During normal times the farmers make profits at least equal to the manufacturers. Farmers are always able to make a living off their farms which is better than manufacturers are able to do.

2. The profits made by the Grain Growers' Grain Company and other Western farmers' companies are quoted by Mr. Parsons evidently in further proof of his contention that the farmers are making more money than the manufacturers.

3. The Profits of manufacturers should not be taxed—excepting extraordinary profits. If manufacturers ordinary profits are taxed it will curtail the expansion of manufacturing industries and reduce the wealth-producing power of Canada which is necessary to pay for the war.

4. Germany is bankrupt today because her trade with the world is cut off.

5. We are drifting into the cheapest form of unworthy socialism which is chiefly concerned in tearing down that which is stable in the hope of getting some share of the plunder.

These are the points made by Mr. Parsons and endorsed by the other officers of the C.M.A. as a basis upon which the people of Canada can get together. Mr. Parsons falls into the error which many business men fall into when attempting to calculate farmers' profits. In the case he mentions of a farmer paying for his farm in one year, he assumes that the entire output of the farm was profit. He makes no allowance for the fact that it cost a large amount of money to produce that crop, yet we have noticed for many years that this is the system upon which many business men and a large portion of the financial press figure the profits on farming. It does seem a bit odd to say the least that Mr. Parsons would take the most exceptional case to be found and quote it to prove the profit in farming. It is quite true that many farmers have made considerable profit growing grain since war prices prevailed. But it is equally true that thousands have made no progress.

On the whole there is no doubt that Western farmers, on the average, have made more money during the war than previously, but they were entitled to it. Under conditions prevailing before the war, probably not more than one farmer in ten in Western Canada was making reasonable interest on his investment, and a large number of them had left this country and returned to the United

States. The suggestions that farmers, before the war, were making as much money as manufacturers is a claim that Mr. Parsons would find it impossible to substantiate. It is true that most of the farmers made a living but the way farmers make a living when times are hard is to reduce their cost of living and their standard of living. They have no alternative because they have no control over the price which they get for their product. The way Manufacturers make a living when times are hard is to secure a higher protective tariff on their product, if possible, so they can get a higher price from the consumer. This is the history of Canada and cannot be challenged.

Before the war most of our taxes were collected by the tariff. The farmer paid his share and more than his share of these taxes on everything he bought regardless of whether or not he made any profit in his farming operations. Whatever tariff tax the manufacturer paid was and is added to his cost of production and the price of his product is increased to cover these taxes. The manufacturer pays no tariff taxes, they are all passed on to the consumer. When the consumer is a farmer, he must pay that tariff tax when he buys the manufactured products and his standard of living must be adjusted accordingly.

In quoting the profits of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and other farmers' companies, Mr. Parsons leaves the impression that such profits are unknown to manufacturers. One big difference between the farmers' companies and the manufacturers is that the farmers' companies always show their profits to the public, while most manufacturers maintain the utmost secrecy. It is well known, however, that many munition makers manufactured shells for the British Government and made a profit of 400 and 500 per cent. and some even as high as 1,000 per cent. These profits went to a very few men. The profits of the farmers' companies were distributed to 50,000 farmer shareholders, none of whom hold more than \$1,000 worth of stock in the companies. These profits all went back to the men who grew the grain. There is not a manufacturing industry in Canada on the same basis for comparison. These farmers' companies, moreover, had no protective tariff nor other special privilege but operated in the open against the keenest competition. Here again the manufacturing industries of Canada are on a different footing.

If Mr. Parsons wishes to make comparisons between farmers' and manufacturers' profits, he might have looked up the record of the mergers which manufacturers have organized in recent years. The list is a long one but we will merely quote a few. Take the cement merger, in which eleven companies capitalized at \$17,750,000, were organized into one merger and capitalized at \$38,000,000. Take the milling merger, in which eight companies capitalized at \$809,000, were merged into one and capitalized at \$5,000,000. Take the lumber merger, in which five companies with a capital of \$840,000, were merged into one and capitalized at \$5,000,000. Take the carriage merger, in which four companies capitalized at \$900,000, were merged into one and capitalized at \$5,000,000. Take the canning combine in which forty-five companies with a capitalization of \$1,574,000 were merged into one and capitalized at \$12,500,000. These were cases where under the shelter of the protective tariff manufacturers issued enormous quantities of watered stock and made prices to the consumer to pay profits on capital that didn't exist.

Or take the case of the Dominion Textile Company which in 1908 reduced the wages of its employees 10 per cent. because the cotton industry did not receive "sufficient pro-

tection." A Royal Commissioner investigating the case at that time found the company was earning 50 per cent. profit on its common stock. Or take the case of the Wm. Davies Company, which, according to statements published in Toronto a few years ago, made an average of 53 per cent. for a period of thirteen years. We could quote numerous other cases but these should be sufficient to show that Mr. Parsons was not putting the situation fairly before the country in quoting the profits of the farmers' companies as he did. If he wishes to argue the point we are prepared to go further.

Mr. Parsons assumes that all those who urge taxation of profits or reduction of tariff are opposed to manufacturing. It would be just as wise to assume that the manufacturers are opposed to farming because they insist on farmers paying the tariff tax. Both industries are necessary and neither one should be allowed to impose an undue burden on the other.

We quite agree with Mr. Parsons that extraordinary profits in manufacturing should be taxed. We go further, however, and we believe that ordinary profits in all lines of business must be taxed to help pay for the war. When this war is over the Canadian war debt will be greater than the war debt on any other country of the same population before the war. To pay this debt everyone must contribute, the manufacturer, the farmer and everyone else who is making more than a reasonable living. Manufacturing of course, will develop faster if its profits are untaxed. Agriculture is the chief source of wealth in Canada today and will be after the war. Agriculture would develop much faster if the tariff tax were removed from everything the farmer has to buy. If Mr. Parsons were logical in his attitude against taxing manufacturers' profits, he would urge the removal of the protective tariff in order to develop the agricultural industry, because the tariff is a tax levied on the farmer before he has a chance to make profits.

Mr. Parsons quotes with approval a statement that Germany is bankrupt, due to her foreign trade being cut off. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association believes in protection in order to cut off competition from outside countries. Germany is today a thoroughly protected country. All outside competition is cut off. It ought to be a protectionist's paradise and, according to the protectionist doctrine, Germany today ought to be the most prosperous country on earth. If this is not true, and apparently it isn't, it might be well for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to consider whether the protective tariff is not having the same effect in Canada.

In conclusion, Mr. Parsons fears we are drifting into "unworthy socialism" and seeking to tear down instead of build up. We imagine this is a mere phrase and is intended to reflect upon the public policy of the organized farmers of Western Canada. Public opinion is growing rapidly towards public ownership and regulation of profits of all kinds in the interests of the people. This is what we presume Mr. Parsons means by "unworthy socialism." If so, we predict that this same "unworthy socialism" will spread like a prairie fire in the next few years, not only in Canada but throughout the world. Mr. Parsons might consider the fact that Canada has produced more millionaires and multi-millionaires in a shorter time than any country with the same population on earth. There is a reason why and that reason is one of the explanations for "unworthy socialism."

We do not believe the basis laid down by Mr. Parsons is one which will contribute very greatly to a better understanding between the East and the West. It assumes that the

manufacturers' viewpoint is the only correct one and that the claims of the Western farmers and other claimants for justice have no merit. At least Mr. Parsons does not intimate anywhere that the Western farmers claims have any justification. Some day the East and the West will get together but it will be on a broader ground and it will be on a basis that will give wider opportunity to all men in Canada. We have no hesitation in saying that we do not believe that time will come until the political strength of the West is sufficient to compel a recognition of Western rights and also of the principle that no class in Canada is entitled to special privileges.

If Mr. Parsons would care to we shall be glad to give him space to reply to this article in The Guide without charge.

Labor Exchanges

Reports from Ottawa indicate that the Federal and Provincial Governments are at last making a serious attempt to grapple with the labor problem and prepare for the returned soldiers. A plan is being formulated for the creation of federal and provincial labor exchanges where every jobless man and every manless job will be registered and adjusted to each other. Such an organization has been a long felt want in Canada, and if properly administered will improve conditions enormously. In Great Britain there are 400 government labor exchanges which have evidently rendered good service as it is recently announced that they will now be increased to 2,000. No details of the Canadian scheme are announced as to whether there will be any compulsory element in the plan. While the present labor situation is serious, the task of reabsorbing the returned soldier will be vastly greater and no time should be lost in preparing to meet this problem.

Progress of Woman Suffrage

Woman suffrage is making progress that must be gratifying to even the most impatient advocate of "The Cause." In Canada the War Times Election Act enfranchised about one-half million women. The discrimination that it made was justly resented by many patriotic, intelligent women, but this much can be said that it committed the country to a policy of female enfranchisement. The program of the Union Government includes the extension of the full franchise to women. In the United States, President Wilson has thrown his support to the federal amendment for woman suffrage "as an act of right and justice to the women of the country and of the world." This brings federal enfranchisement within sight for the women of the great republic. In Great Britain the new franchise bill will add millions of women to the voters' list. In the new Russia that must eventually emerge from the present chaos women will undoubtedly be recognized as an integral part of the electorate. Even in

Austria-Hungary the movement is making progress. The tremendous part that women have played in all phases of war activity, except actual fighting, has done more than anything else to force the recognition of their just claim to the franchise. But the sacrifices they are making are arousing within them a determination that this horror must never be repeated. The power secured to them by the franchise will effectively assist in the establishment of permanent peace. An international council of enfranchised women would do much to dispel that international distrust and misunderstanding in which wars are germinated.

Bran and Shorts

To prevent retail dealers taking advantage of the scarcity of bran and shorts to exact excessive profits over the price fixed by the food controller, the latter has ordered that the retail price of bran and shorts, where cash is paid, must not exceed by more than 10 cents per bag the cost f.o.b. track at the dealer's station. In cases where purchasers take delivery direct from the car the profit has been limited to a maximum of 5 cents a bag. An extra charge may be made where credit is given, and the bran and shorts delivered from the dealer's store, but this amount shall be only a reasonable charge representing the consideration of such services.

When the miller sells at the mill in less than 10 ton lots, he is not permitted to add more than 5 cents a bag of 100 pounds to the price at which he is permitted to sell under the food controller's order of December 17, 1917, which prices were published in The Guide, January 23. When the purchaser

brings bags to the mill to be filled, the miller must not add more than \$2 a ton to the bulk price he is permitted to sell at under the order of December 17. In effect the miller must not charge more than the fixed Fort William bulk prices, plus or minus freight to or from Fort William, and in addition \$2 a ton as retail charges. For example, suppose that at a point in Western Canada the freight from Fort William is \$4.20 a ton. In this case the selling price for bran per ton when the purchaser supplies the bag would be \$24.50, plus \$4.20, plus \$2, a total of 30.70. The order applies to all millers and dealers in Canada.

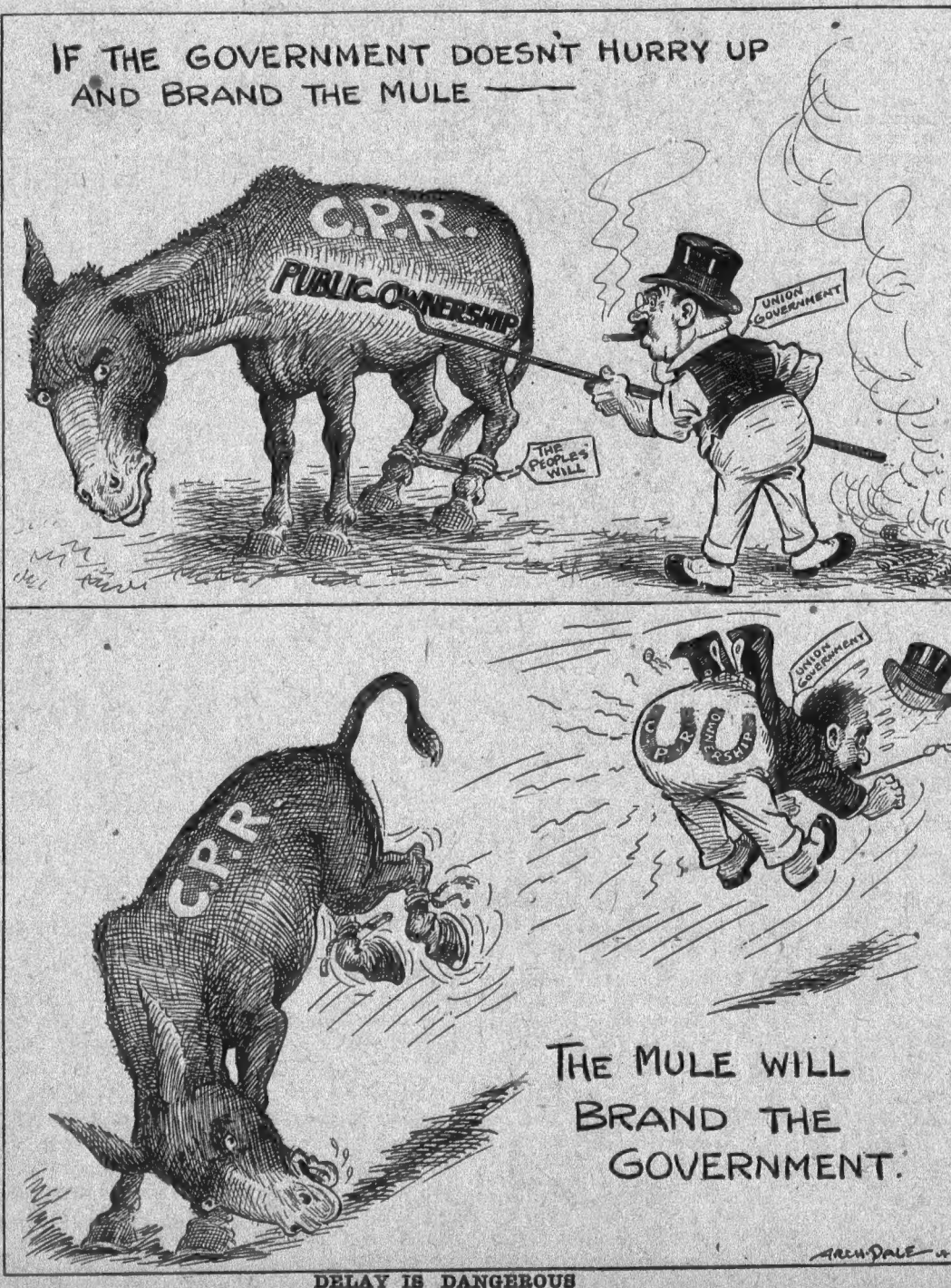
Farm Repair Week

The Dominion Government has suggested the week of March 11 to 16 as a "Farm Repair Week" throughout Canada. The idea is to have the farmer inspect his machinery, order extra parts, buy new or second-hand and dispose of what he does not need. Every wide-awake farmer of course, would be doing this anyway but it is not a bad idea to have one special week devoted to it. The whole purpose is to encourage maximum production and it would help in that direction. The Government urges the farmers to advertise any second-hand implements to be disposed of in the classified columns of their own papers. The idea is to get this second-hand machinery into somebody's hands where it will be working. In addition, farmers should dispose of all machinery they do not need and if they advertise it there will be some person who will find it quite suited to their requirements.

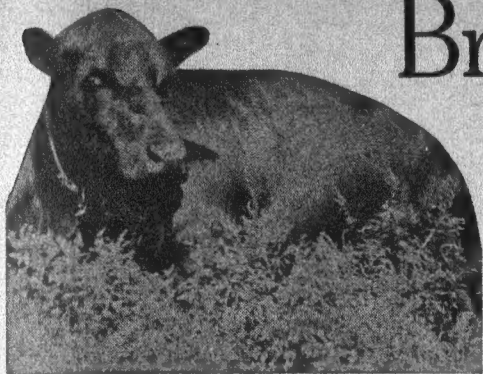
The breeding of more pigs is only one of the problems in the hog production campaign. Feed is becoming very scarce. Labor is also a big factor in increased production. In this connection an article in this issue on reducing pork production costs by G. H. Hutton of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, gives some remarkable facts on the use of alfalfa, rape and other pastures in saving grain, also on the saving in labor effected by the self-feeder. Mr. Hutton's experiments cover two years and are the most extensive conducted on the continent dealing with this problem. Every stockman owes a duty to himself and his country to study these results carefully.

The vegetable growers of Ontario are asking that the duty be removed from commercial fertilizers used in the production of vegetables and other farm crops in Eastern Canada. This is a very reasonable proposition and should receive prompt action at the hands of the government.

The farm garden is an economical food producer. Odd moments can be utilized in it and the women and children can help. Plan a good garden now and order seeds early. There will be a big demand in the spring, and seed stocks may become exhausted.



DELAY IS DANGEROUS



The Aberdeen-Angus is a phenomenal breed in quality, as feeders and are very beautiful, being black in color and always polled.

The most significant move in livestock work in recent years on this continent is the marked step toward better organization. Clubs and associations for the promotion of their own particular breeds are being born over night in almost every state of the Union and every province of the Dominion. Most of this has occurred in the last two years, and in Canada practically all of it since one year ago. It applies to horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, but particularly to cattle. In Alberta, within the past 12 months, local Holstein-Friesian, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn associations have been organized. A few weeks ago a start was made on a Shorthorn club in Manitoba. This organization will be completed and future plans laid at Brandon during the winter fair early in March.

In all parts of the United States these associations have caught on like magic. At first in many parts there were state organizations, or some like the New England Hereford Breeders' Association covered several states. The Pan-Handle Association of Texas served an immense territory. Other associations were small and represented small districts or some particular locality or part of a state. Now, where there were large associations first formed, many sub-associations are being started, and the whole movement is broadening down into hundreds of districts, is touching thousands of breeders, acquainting them with the benefits of getting together and arousing them to activity and enthusiasm. Of course this does not happen with all associations organized, but it does where the members have sufficient mutual confidence in one another and enough unselfishness to work together for the good of the breed. It is a clear case of co-operation, of the application of the same principles to certain phases of breeding, and especially marketing of pure-bred livestock as has been applied in this country to the marketing of grain and the purchase of many necessities. It is the modern application of business organization to this great pure-bred livestock work.

Assistance from Parent Associations

These breed associations have received great assistance from the parent pure-bred associations in many cases, and especially in the United States, where they have been the subject of special encouragement from the Shorthorn and Hereford associations. Many of the large American breed associations have conducted in the last few years extensive advertising campaigns, which have taken the form of enhanced prizes in the show rings, advertising in the agricultural and local press, enormous circular work and travelling agents who spend all their time on intensive field work in the interests of the breed. In this work the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has been the foremost of all. It has accomplished wonderful things in the last five years. Its official paper, the Holstein-Friesian Register, has an enormous circulation. The



A Shorthorn head. Whites are not so popular as roans or even reds among Shorthorns. The boy who owns a pure-bred calf has something to be proud of.

Breeders' Clubs and their Work

Most significant move of the time among breeders of purebred stock

By E. A. Weir

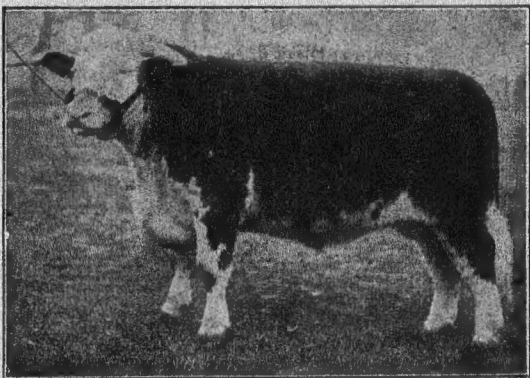
same is true of "The Shorthorn in America," published by the Shorthorn Association, and the Hereford Journal. The Shorthorn Association sends its paper, which is published every three months, free for one year to each breeder who wishes it.

Most of the local associations or clubs are formed with a simple constitution and by-laws to guide them and a small executive to carry out the wishes of the members. They have an annual meeting, usually at the time of some important public fair or sale, and in many cases a regular meeting is held at some other time during the year. This may be at some prominent breeder's home or at some central point where it is easy to get the members together. At such meetings addresses are given by leading breeders or others directly interested in the breed, and plans are arranged for the year's work.

Objects of an Association

What then are the primary objects of these associations and what are some of the things they may do? Some of these might perhaps best be stated in tabular form. No doubt others will suggest themselves to readers.

- 1.—The education of farmers and stockmen generally to the advantages of better breeding and the use of pure-bred sires.
- 2.—The creation of a mutual feeling of good-will among breeders of the particular breed and the bringing of them together for mutual co-operation and assistance.
- 3.—The encouragement of community breeding



The greatest breed of the range. At Calgary, last spring, the Alberta Hereford breeders formed a large and promising association.

and the enlarging of the market for good pure-bred stock.

- 4.—The encouragement of the study of pedigrees, the improvement of various strains of the breed affected and the general building up of better quality stock.

What are some of the ways in which their objects may be accomplished?

- 1.—By the holding of public sales under the auspices of the association. This greatly assists in securing top prices for stock, particularly for small or somewhat isolated breeders. These sales, properly handled, greatly help in setting high standards for private sales. They give other breeders an opportunity to secure some choice foundation stock on which to build their herds. They in turn become buyers of better bulls from the larger breeders. No breeder of really good stock can hope to get values for his stock in his own country until there has grown up many smaller breeders. The Breeders' Gazette of Chicago, in its February 14, 1918, issue, contains five large advertisements carried by such breed associations. In one of these 20 different men are contributing 60 head of cows and bulls. This is an average of only three each and it is their first sale. These men said: "We each want to be represented in the first sale of the McLean County Shorthorn Breeders' Association with animals of merit, creditable to each of us and to the Shorthorn interests of the county. We will each consign of our best to this sale."

On February 26 all the Hereford breeders of the state of Kentucky are uniting in a big combined sale. The Hereford Breeders' Association of Illinois the day following is selling 60 head. On March 6 the Southern Iowa Breeders' Association is holding its first big auction of 50 Percheron horses, 25 stallions and 25 mares. An example of initiative is shown in the fact that "Percherons in Peace and War," a splendid film recently prepared on the breed in America, will be shown at a local theatre the evening before the sale.

In many such sales small breeders who could not advertise extensively enough to do merit to their stock are able, by joining with their neighbors, to secure the necessary publicity at small cost. The small man is the one most helped.

A live association before such a sale will appoint a committee to select the animals and make some careful estimates of their value. Many a good bull is wasted on poor females or the owner does not get what he should for him, simply because he does not know enough about cattle to recognize his worth. Recently an Ohio breeder sold a young bull for \$2,250. He had never sold bulls outside his own neighborhood, and did not properly care for or grow out his young bulls until he was called upon by a noted breeder, who recognized the worth of his stock and advised him to consign them to the state breeders' sale. A committee of good men to encourage breeders would have a big effect in helping new men to get the most out of their stock.

The tendency in large public sales at the present time is gradually toward the conducting of these under the auspices of breed associations and clubs. This is very noticeable in the United States, and it will not be surprising to see a more marked drift that way in Canada before long.

Another phase of this might be the making of importations of good substantial female foundation stock for starting new herds. There are breeders opposed to this idea because they think too many may get started in the business of raising bulls and their market might thereby become restricted. As a matter of fact the effect would be directly opposite. Fortunately, such men are few and far between. They make me think of the farmer who had a negro working for him. The negro died and he hadn't enough money coming to bury him. The farmer went out among the neighbors to raise it. To the first man he met he said: "Say, give me a dollar to help bury the negro." "Here's five," said the neighbor.

Fairs and Exhibitions

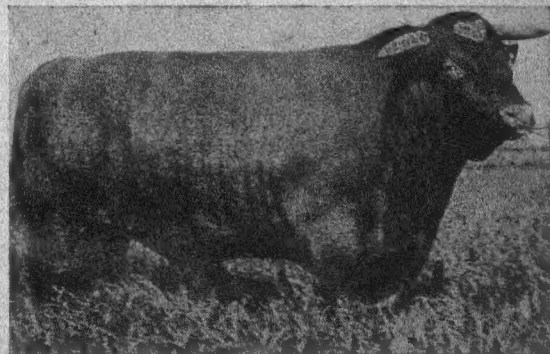
- 2.—Through fairs and exhibitions. This is one of the most commonly practised methods of breed promotion, especially by new clubs. I do not think it nearly so effective as the public sale, but then every club cannot hold such a sale. There frequently is a tendency also to distribute money for which proper returns are not received.

Special prizes may be offered or the regular fair prizes supplemented. Futurity prizes might be offered for calves. Such competitions have been conducted with great success at different places. Many striking shows have been staged by associations in many parts of the United States, when without an association there would have been no concerted action and no show. This work can be made particularly effective in building up strong local shows. Boys' calf-feeding competitions, such as are now held at Brandon, Calgary and this spring at Edmonton, form a very good line of patronage for clubs, because it particularly interests the boys, and they are the breeders of our future herds and flocks. In connection with many fairs an association might see that suitable judges are selected to place animals in such a manner as will do justice to the most approved type of the breed and acquaint the public with it by way of talks or explanations that would prove valuable publicity work for the breed. In the same way a club is in a position to select an auctioneer who knows well lines of breeding and pedigrees in the particular breed concerned. There may be some Shorthorn auctioneers who know Hereford pedigrees fairly well and vice versa, but they are almost as scarce as hen's teeth. In fact, too many know little or nothing about pedigrees of any sort.

Proper Use of the Press

- 3.—By a proper use of the press. I do not think there is any agency so powerful in helping breeders when properly used as the press. Every great commercial organization recognizes that fact today and prepares for it by setting apart a definite sum for advertising. But great as is the power of judicious advertising, a proper use of the press implies much

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Oakland Star, a famous Shorthorn sire, long in use in Manitoba. The distribution of better sires should be a big work of breeders' clubs.

Principles of Weed Control

Classification of Weeds---Methods for each class

By Prof. John Bracken

Weeds are plants which interfere with the growth of crops or lower the profits of farming or mar the appearance of the landscape. It has been estimated that the weed crop of Saskatchewan costs her farmers \$30,000,000 a year and it is probably that the cost is relatively as great for the cropped areas in Alberta and even greater for the cultivated areas of Manitoba.

Weeds are harmful because:—(1) They dissipate soil moisture (approximately 500 pounds per pound of dry matter); (2) they use up plant food that otherwise might go to the production of crops; (3) they lower the yield of crops by crowding, shading and by using the water and plant food; (4) they lower the quality of grain causing it to go "rejected" thereby lowering the price; (5) they increase the cost of tillage, twine, stooking, threshing and freight; (6) they lower the value of the farm and (7) some weeds are poisonous.

The problem of weed control may be subdivided into three parts:—Prevention, the problem of the man who has none; eradication, the problem of the man who has only a few; and control, the problem of the man who has many.

Before attempting the solution of any of these it is well that men should know: (1) the appearance of the noxious weeds and their seeds; (2) the duration and habits of growth of the common weeds and how each spreads; and (3) the most successful methods of combating each type of weed.

Weed Bulletins to Consult

For information concerning the identification of weeds and weed seeds readers should consult one or more of the following bulletins:—

Farm Weeds—Clark, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Better Farming—Bulletin No. 31, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Plants Injurious to Stock—Bulletin No. 7, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Weeds used in Medicine—Farmers Bulletin No. 188, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Weed Seeds—Bulletin No. 16, New Series, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Noxious Weeds and How to Destroy Them—Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man.

Weeds of Alberta—Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

The Control of Sow Thistle in Manitoba—Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Duration of the Growth of Weeds

The normal life of the different classes of weeds is one year, two years or three years or more. Thus we have annual, biennial and perennial weeds, each type requiring a different treatment for its control or eradication. In the accompanying table our common weeds are grouped according to this classification, to which an intermediate group "Winter Annuals" has been added. This class includes annuals which start in the fall and are sufficiently hardy to live over winter.

Habit of Root Growth of Weeds

In addition to knowing the duration of growth of weeds, it is essential also to know the habit of root growth of each, because on this point depends very largely the nature of the means of eradication. There are three more or less distinct forms of roots: Fibrous roots; tap roots and the so-called creeping roots.

Annual weeds usually have fibrous or tap roots, biennial generally have tap roots while of perennial weeds many have fibrous, tap or creeping roots. Typical weeds of each of these types are:—Annual fibrous rooted (wild oats); annual tap rooted (lamb's quarters and most mustards); biennial tap rooted (tansy mustard and blue burr); perennial fibrous rooted (wild barley); perennial tap rooted (curled dock) and perennial creeping rooted (Canada thistle, sow thistle, quack grass).

The creeping rooted perennials are the most difficult to kill because of the fact that, unlike most other weeds, each joint of the roots may send up new plants even after the parent has been ploughed down.

How Weeds Spread

Man is the chief agency in the spread of weeds, but nature also aids in their dissemination. Among the influences by which man aids weed distribution are:—Importing weedy foodstuffs including hay; sowing impure seed; neglecting road

allowances and railway rights of way and freight yards; the use of undecayed farmyard manure; custom threshing and tillage machinery.

Among the natural agencies resulting in the distribution of weeds are:—

1. Wind blowing—(a) fluffy or hairy seeds such as dandelion, Canada thistle and sow thistle; (b) winged seeds such as dock and parsnip; (c) seeds having extended edges such as penny cress; (d) plants that roll as Russian thistle and tumbling mustard; (e) sticky seeds, which while wet adhere to weeds and blow with them, as plaitain; (f) weed infested soils.

2. Water in irrigation—flood streams and rapid run off water.

3. Animals—barbed seeds attach themselves to

THE CHIEF CLASSES OF WEEDS

Annual Weeds

*Wild Oats. *†Stinkweed. *†Wild Mustard. *†Hares Ear Mustard. *†Tumbling Mustard. *†Ball Mustard. *†False Flax. †Russian Thistle. *†Purple Cockle. *†Cow Cockle. †Ragweed. †Bird Rape. *†Blue Burr. *†Night Flowering Catchfly. †Wormseed Mustard. †Shepherds Purse. Wild Buckwheat. Lamb's Quarters. Spear Leaved Goosefoot. Darnel. Red Root. *Dodder.

Winter Annuals

*Stinkweed. *Hares Ear Mustard. *Tumbling Mustard (sometimes). *Ball Mustard. *False Flax. Blue Burr. *Night Flowering Catchfly. Wormseed Mustard. Tansy Mustard.

Biennials

*Blue Burr. Wormseed Mustard. Tansy Mustard. Small Wallflower.

Perennials

*Canadian Thistle. *Perennial Sow Thistle. Quack Grass. Blue Lettuce. Loco Weed. White Stemmed English Primrose. Water Hemlock. Sweet Grass. *Curled Dock. Poverty Weed.

Those weeds indicated by † are classed as "noxious" by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, while those indicated by * are classed as "noxious" by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

animals and are thus distributed. Examples are burdock and blue burr. Sticky seeds such as mistletoe, and meadow saffron are distributed in the same way. In undecayed manure many undigested seeds are spread around.

4. Birds—attached to dirt on feet.

General Principles of Weed Control

The two fundamental principles of weed control are:—(a) To prevent seed distribution and (b) to kill the weeds and seeds already in the land.

Seed distribution can only be prevented by:—(1) not sowing weed seeds, (2) not letting any weeds go to seed, (3) cleaning the separator that comes to a man from his neighbors' dirty farm, (4) keeping stray animals off the place, (5) preventing, as far as possible, the drifting of the soil, (6) not using feeds containing viable weed seeds.

The weeds and seeds already in the land can be killed only by:—(1) Encouraging the seeds to germinate and then killing the young plants, (2) Plowing perennials in dry time, (3) Plowing or disking or cultivating thoroughly in the fall for winter annuals and biennials.

Annual weeds can be controlled by:—(1) Not sowing them. In other words by sowing clean seed. (2) Preventing the means of spreading, such as drifting soil, dirty threshers and wandering stock from a neighbor's dirty farm. (3) Preventing seed

formation until such time as all seeds in the soil have germinated. This may be accomplished by fallowing, using hoed crops, sowing annual pasture crops to be cut before weed seeds mature, sowing perennial hay crops which tend to prevent weed growth and which are cut before seeds mature, using early maturing crops such as early barley and winter rye, early fall cultivation to encourage germination of seeds and early spring cultivation to be followed by subsequent cultivation.

Biennial weeds can be controlled by fallowing, using hoe crops and by giving particular attention to two other points, namely, the necessity of ploughing stubble ground every year either in fall or spring in order to kill the young biennials before seed formation and the necessity of late and thorough fall cultivation of the fallow with a duck-foot cultivator in order to kill any young biennials that may have started.

In the control of perennial weeds all three points mentioned for the control of annuals must be observed and in addition the following practices relating to the killing of plants already established in the soil should be kept in mind:—(1) Tap rooted perennial plants can be killed only by deep ploughing; (2) fibrous rooted perennial plants can be killed by plowing, followed by thorough cultivation; and (3) creeping rooted perennial plants can be killed by plowing in a dry time, plowing in spring and sowing a leafy crop and plowing shallow in fall and plowing again in late June followed by suitable surface cultivation.

To be more specific with regard to the last point perennial weeds such as quack grass can be controlled in breaking, stubble and fallow as follows:—

In breaking—by plowing all the land and leaving no skips or misses, plowing shallow early in June and plowing again deep late in the summer, and, on less grassy land in more dry areas, and particularly in dry seasons, deep breaking followed by timely and sufficient surface cultivation may kill the native quack but seldom does the sweet grass so frequently found in low moist places.

In stubble—by plowing in fall, a "dry" time, and by plowing in spring and seeding at once to a leafy crop such as oats or barley.

In fallow—by plowing and digging out the roots with a spring tooth cultivator, always costly and not always an efficient method but sometimes advisable and necessary, and by plowing twice, preferably shallow in the fall when dry, and deep in the late June following.

The chief means at our disposal for controlling weeds already in the soil are tillage, crop rotations, smothering, hand pulling pasturing and chemical sprays.

Tillage to Control Weeds

In so far as controlling weeds is a function of fallowing it is accomplished by tilling the latter in such a way as to germinate the weed seeds present and to kill the weeds that grow. The use of hoed or intertilled crops enables us to germinate seeds and to kill annual and biennial weeds without leaving the land idle. By plowing in fall or spring every year biennials can be controlled absolutely and perennials can at least be kept in check. By disking early in the fall annuals can be lessened and by thorough disking late in the fall biennials can be lessened but not entirely controlled. By using the duck-foot cultivator small weeds of all types can be killed. By harrowing, young weeds can often be lessened at a very low cost whether they appear in the fallow or in the growing crop.

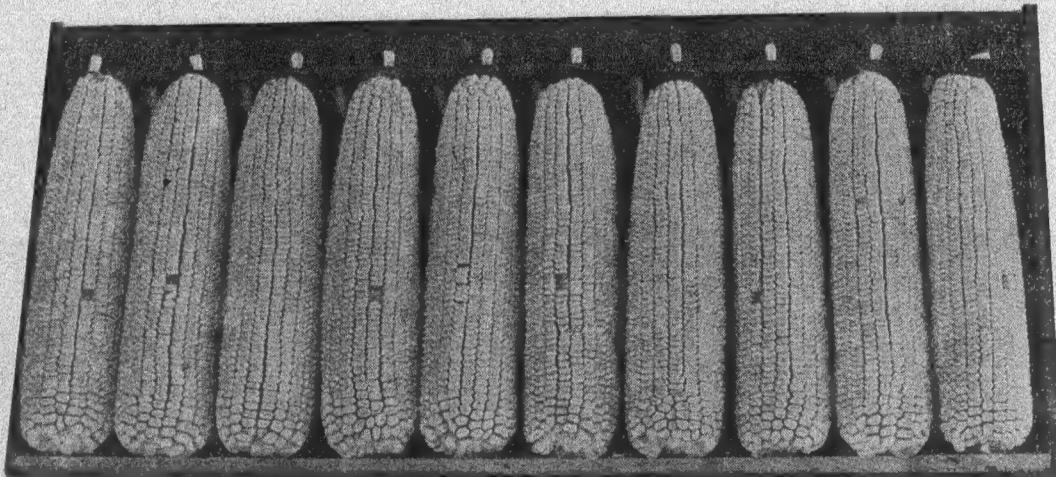
Digging by hand is not a popular method of weed control but when Canada or sow thistle is first observed in small patches either may be "eradicated" by hand if the area is too small to cultivate with machinery.

Crop Rotations and Weed Control

If we had good crop rotations we could control our weeds at one-tenth the present cost. But there are several fundamental reasons why



Prof. Bracken
of the Saskatchewan University, Saskatoon, Sask.



Ten Good Bars of Seed Corn. The Product of his Corn Field is the American Farmer's Greatest Source of Hog Feed.

Continued on Page 27

The Future of Commerce

After the war shortages---Control and Distribution of Imports---Export and Import Changes

By "Hespericus"

Few people realize what a revolution the war has brought about in the world's trade but advanced thinkers like Mr. Sidney Webb and others are beginning to speculate upon its general effect on the future of commerce. Perhaps a summary of some of their conclusions may be interesting to the readers of The Guide as there is little doubt but that the changes will seriously affect Canada.

The stern necessities of war have placed not only ordinary citizens but the manufacturers and traders of every country under severe and unaccustomed regulations; whether miners or manufacturers, farmers or fabricators, exporters or importers, wholesale or retail dealers, they find themselves in every country limited by conditions and prohibitions which interfere both with profits and processes. Neutrals and belligerents are alike affected. Many of these interruptions are the direct and obvious consequence of military and naval operations and will end as soon as peace comes; others however, are destined to survive for a longer period.

There is a beneficent side to the international regulation of commerce and that which at present appears as only an instrument of evil may prove the only means by which the world and especially the peoples of Europe can be saved from famine. The system of regulation which warfare has devised and which the prospect of starvation may necessitate preserving for a time, will not disappear with the end of the war or the world shortage. In the first place there will have to be a continuance of the direct government control of imports which is now a common rule for all countries. It will be required in some countries to prevent wide spread unemployment and want and in other countries to avert actual famine. It is already inevitable that there will be for some time after the war a world shortage, not merely in wheat and other food stuffs but in almost all the important raw materials. The aggregate grain harvests of the world have been gradually falling behind the needs of the growing population, and the aggregate world's stock is rapidly shrinking. The same condition prevails in regard to meat and milk, and livestock all over Europe has been vastly reduced in numbers.

The markets of the world have been swept bare of the substitutional food-stuffs and the food exporting countries have ceased to export. For the next few years neither Russia, Roumania or Hungary will have more than enough for their own people. There will also be an exceedingly serious shortage of the raw materials needed for reconstruction and the resumption of the manufacturing production, on which the many millions now engaged in fighting or war trades will depend for subsistence when peace comes. There will be a serious deficiency of cotton, oil, timber, hides and wool and the output of coal as well as most of the metallic ores has been seriously diminished. Of all useful commodities, the production of steel alone has been increased. To add to the difficulties, the total merchant shipping tonnage of the world will not stand at more than two-thirds of the pre-war figure and as all the railways and roads of Europe and many in America will be in a parlous state of disrepair, land transport everywhere will be very uncertain and exceedingly expensive.

Government Control and Distribution of Imports

Confronting such a situation all economic tenets and ideas of commercial aggression or economic wars will disappear before the pressing need of national self-preservation. For many long months after peace comes the world will be in the position of a beleaguered state and to return to the unfettered scramble of private enterprise will be absolutely impossible. No government whether belligerent or neutral will be able to abandon the extensive controls which it has exercised over trade or to allow the export from its own boundaries of commodities which its own people urgently need. Reliance on the law of supply and demand would be a futile policy and if matters are left to the free play of economic forces and the unfettered operations of selfish interests, the result would likely be famine on a large scale. The poorer nations, the poorer classes, and the poorer families would be starved and the inevitable result, bitter discontent and bloody revolution. In face of this problem some European governments, notably France and England, are making plans for the organization which will have to be established

in international trade. The whole world will probably have to be put on rations and the international control established both of the world's export and of the necessary shipping facilities continued.

As a sign of the times, the Executive of the British Labor party submitted the following proposals at its party conference on August 10th, which they recommended should be incorporated in the peace terms:—

"That, in view of the probable world-wide shortage, after the war, of exportable food-stuffs and raw materials, and of merchant shipping, it is imperative, in order to prevent the most serious hardships, and even possible famine, in one country or another, that systematic arrangements should be made, on an international basis, for the allocation and conveyance of the available exportable surpluses of these commodities to the different countries in proportion, not to their purchasing powers, but to their several pressing needs; and that, within each country, the Government must for some time maintain its control of the most indispensable commodities in order to secure their appropriation, not in a competitive

three and one half million families, has long bought—to name a few commodities—its own butter in Denmark, its own currants in Greece and its own wheat in Winnipeg; it has lately taken the step of buying land in Western Canada for the primary production of wheat. The European Co-operative Wholesale Societies, which cater to a quarter of the population, have already started on a similar course. The state and municipal enterprises now growing in number in Europe and the Dominions have gradually followed the same policy and do their own importing.

During the war all of the belligerent countries have gone straight to the producer and made enormous purchases for the public account. The British government has actually made itself the sole importer of wheat, sugar, tea, refrigerated meat, wool and various metals. The French and Italian governments have followed suit, as have neutral states like Switzerland and the Scandinavian kingdoms. The supersession of the exporting merchant by the importer and of the individual importer by collective organizations, whether of a co-operative nature or of a direct governmental character, will continue after the war in face of the perils of starvation.

Even the private capitalists are turning to the same course and it is practically a settled principle in Germany, France and Great Britain, that the buying of the raw materials required in various manufacturing industries will have henceforth to be unified and centralized. The extravagance involved in the competition of individual purchasers for overseas products can no longer be tolerated. In Great Britain, for instance, the manufacturers will buy from the country of production as much of the out-put as they think fit and the goods whether wool, copper, hides or cotton will be brought home on joint account and rationed among the several establishments by an official committee, in which not only the employers but the trades union and government will be represented. They will be manufactured under elaborate arrangements for costing and a common audit of factory accounts for sale at standardized wholesale and retail prices. This means the creation of a series of trusts and how far each trust will be autonomous and free to plunder the helpless consumer and in what trades they will be superseded by that state or municipal enterprise which is receiving so tremendous an impetus from the war will depend upon the reality and courage of the various democracies.

Influence on Tariff Systems—British Labor's Stand

It is interesting to speculate on what the effect of these changes will be on tariff systems. Generally speaking in Europe the war has thrown customs tariffs to the ground. On the other hand it has stirred up nationalist feelings to such an extent as to inspire the Protectionists of all countries with bright hopes of eventual triumph for their creed. But the growing strength of the labor and socialist parties in all European countries is being marshalled against Fiscal protection. Last August the great conference of the British Labor party adopted the following emphatic declaration of economic policies: "The Conference declares against all the projects now being prepared by imperialists and capitalists, not in any one country only, but in practically all countries, for an Economic War after Peace has been secured, either against one or other foreign nation or against all foreign nations. Such an Economic War, if begun by any country, would inevitably lead to reprisals, to which each nation in turn might in self defense be driven. The Conference realizes that all such attempts at economic aggression, whether by Protective Tariffs or capitalist trusts or monopolies, inevitably results in the spoliation of the working classes of the several countries for the profit of the capitalists; and the Conference sees in the alliance between the Military Imperialists and the Fiscal Protectionists in any country whatsoever not only a serious danger to the prosperity of the masses of the people, but also a grave menace to peace. On the other hand, the right of each nation to the defense of its own economic interests cannot be denied. The Conference accordingly urges upon the Socialists and Labor parties of all countries the importance of insisting, in the attitude of the government towards commercial enterprise, on the principle of the open door; on Customs Duties being limited strictly to revenue

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A Returned Hero being Welcomed by his Parents and Sister at Winnipeg.

market mainly to the richer classes in proportion to their means, but, systematically, to meet the most urgent needs of the whole community on the principle of "no cake for anyone until all have bread."

Today the allied governments have established a Commission Internationale du Revitallement, otherwise an organization for victualling the overseas countries. It will have to be continued and neutral countries must be admitted to its membership. This commission will have to arrange for the systematic allocation and transportation to each country of the exportable surpluses of whatever goods the primary needs of all countries urgently demand. There will have to be stringent international restriction of trade and within each nation the same principle of priority of need will have to be enforced. Capital and material will have to be devoted to absolutely necessary works, such as building workman's cottages, schools, repairing factories and railways instead of being devoted to millionaires, palaces, new hotels and theatres and enterprises of amusement and luxury.

The Great Change in International Trade

But apart from the pressure of a world shortage, the organization and course of international trade is plainly destined to face great changes. The business of the exporter has to a certain extent been superseded and export trade has become import trade. Instead of each country relying on an adequate supply of all sorts of commodities coming to its shores through a desire for profit the part of individual manufacturers, merchants and traders, each country has more and more made its own purchases and fetched them home from the scene of production. The process of transferring the control of business from the country of production to the country of consumption has been steadily going on for half a century. The co-operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain, now acting on behalf of

The Sealed Room

Tired of Humdrum Days, a Farmer Seeks Romance

By Edwin Baird

PART I.

On a summer morning Tom McKay journeyed to Chicago seeking romance. And it was in the Union Stockyards that his thought flowed in the romantic channel which led to his encounter with Wah Sing Lo, to his meeting the Girl with the Wistful Eyes, to his acquaintance with the Bald-headed Preacher, and to his thrilling adventure in the Sealed Room.

Ostensibly he was visiting Chicago for the purpose of seeing Packingtown. Early in the morning he and some 200 others—all Illinois cattle-men, like himself—had fared forth with the announced intention of acquiring sundry market tips pertaining to their calling. But that was only an excuse for Tom—a peg whereon to hang his pilgrimage. His underlying motive ran deeper than that.

The Union Stockyards of Chicago are scarcely the place to look for romance. You would as soon search for roses in the Great American Desert, or expect to find pearls in a Mulligan stew. The stockyards atmosphere stifles romance.

And yet, to repeat, it was here, and nowhere else, that the exciting romance of Tom McKay had its inception. Looking back now upon the long train of remarkable events which helped to shape his life, he can perceive that they really began at the moment he stood shivering in the refrigerator department of one of the largest packing concerns, surrounded by his friends.

He was gazing with a far-away look in his eyes at a thick-set, earnest man who stood on a platform at one side of the room, submitting a talk on the right and wrong ways of raising stock for the market. This heavy gentleman illustrated his discourse by pointing, as occasion required, to six newly dressed steers, suspended above the platform; and it was to hear his speech and to view these steers that Tom's fellow farmers had travelled from downstate today.

But Tom, who only last week had sold ten thousand dollars' worth of cattle in Chicago and who had amassed a comfortable fortune from similar sales in the past, was, for reasons aforementioned, uninterested in the matter of beef. He stood a little apart from the rest, blowing on his hands in a preoccupied way—for the place was disagreeably cold—and wishing he had worn an overcoat atop his summer suit, when the first small incident in the Great Adventure came to pass.

Perhaps it was his detached attitude which persuaded Mr. P. J. Henneberry, hovering near in watchful fashion, to approach affably, jauntily, on his alert face a cordial smile, right hand extended.

"Mr. McKay, I believe. My name's Henneberry—Patrick J. I represent the Broadway Motor-Car Company—"

"I've got two cars now," said Tom absently, yet definitely too. "I reckon I can worry along with those."

"We've a very attractive deal on now," purred the persuasive Henneberry, producing sundry papers, "whereby you can trade in a used car . . ." His voice rippled on, smoothly, oilily, so deftly modulated as not to compete with the voice of the platform lecturer.

Tom heard the first few words it uttered. The rest was a blur. His mind dwelt not on automobiles. It dwelt on that other so different matter which, more than anything else, had enticed him here today, and which, oddly enough, had attained full growth and flowered in the heart of Packingtown.

Suddenly he straightened up. A new light shone in his eye—the light which denotes the love and spirit of adventuresome enterprise.

"By George, I'll do it!"

"Good for you!" exclaimed the delighted Henneberry. "I knew you would."

Tom, who had quite forgotten the salesman's presence, stared at him a moment blankly. Then, with an apologetic smile:

"I didn't mean—just that. Sorry. But give me

your card, and if I happen to need a new car some day . . ."

He was off down the long, cool room, dodging in and out between the rows of dressed beef, heedless alike of his curious friends, of the platform speaker, and of Mr. Henneberry, tagging close behind.

Emerging to the warm sunshine—or such of it as filtered through the smoke—he successfully evaded the auto agent and, hurrying to the nearest telegraph station, directed to his foreman the following communication:

Delayed indefinitely. Don't worry. Hunting Trimmed Lamp and others.

The telegrapher's perplexity over the third sen-



"I hope you will pardon me. I happen to have a pair of tickets—and I thought, maybe—you might—" He stammered into an embarrassed pause.

tence in Tom's communication was not shared by the man to whom it was sent—George Yocum.

"Um-hum, I thought so," mused Yocum, when he had read the telegram. "It's just like him." And later, as he fed and watered the stock for the night and started home through the late summer dusk, he thought pensively: "I wish I were with him!"

At this moment Tom McKay strolled from an ornate hotel in Chicago and sauntered leisurely in the direction of Randolph Street. He had dined well, he smoked an excellent cigar, and he was in a receptive mood.

He paused at the corner of Randolph and Clark, and cast his gaze over the currents of life hastening noisily in four directions. The streets were ablaze with light and color; the hurrying crowds laughed and chatted gaily. Huge electric signs were everywhere—over theatres, restaurants, cafes, barber shops, saloons. Taxicabs and private cars chuffed and honked, emitting a pungent odor of gasoline. The city was awakening to its midsummer night's pleasure.

All this, to your native Chicagoan, was commonplace, uninteresting; but not so to Tom McKay. To him it was a thrill with excitement. That swirl of metropolitan life, to him, was pregnant with mystery, filled with adventure. He was rubbing elbows with romance, so he felt.

His cigar, unnoticed, died. He relighted it, fell in with the ever-shifting crowd, and was swept along to the centre of the street. He stopped beside a traffic policeman, and shouted above the ear-splitting din:

"Pretty big crowd in town tonight."

Ignoring him, the policeman yelled to a street-car motorman who was clanging his bell for no apparent reason: "Less noise there!"

Tom persevered: "Can you tell me where I'll find a good show?"

"They're all good," bellowed the policeman, and blew two sharp blasts on his whistle for the traffic to move east and west.

"Thanks," said Tom, and, proceeding to the corner, bought an evening paper from the news-boy there. He didn't want the paper, but he did want to talk, and would have done so, perhaps, had the boy been an American instead of a Greek, who spoke less than six words of English. Anyway, he was too busily employed in shouting his wares to bother with conversational patrons.

Contributing the paper to an industrious street sweeper, also of Greek extraction, Tom moved east in Randolph Street and addressed himself to a taxi-cab chauffeur leaning idly against his machine and rolling a cigarette.

"Good evening, friend. Won't you have a cigar?"

The chauffeur, patently surprised, accepted the costly perfecto, rolled it between thumb and finger, and held it to his nose suspiciously. "Much obliged. But what's de idea—"

Hereon he was interrupted. A man and woman in evening attire, emerging from a glittering cafe, engaged the taxicab, and Tom saw the trio vanish in the maze of the brilliant thoroughfare.

He next essayed talk with a sandwich man, and next with a chewing-gum peddler, was not encouraged in either case, and then progressed to an adjacent theatre, where, according to the vari-colored electric bulbs above the gilt entrance, "The Whirly-Girly Revue" was on display.

It was now a trifle past eight o'clock, and the theatre rush was at its height. Irresolute, he loitered in the crowded rotunda, mingling with the happy throng, the only one there, it seemed to him, who had no companion. Nobody noticed him. He was more completely ignored than a shipwrecked man on a desert island. He became conscious of an increasing sense of loneliness and disappointment.

Then, abruptly, this feeling disappeared. The crowd had thinned somewhat, and he now beheld, standing alone on its outer edge, a lovely young girl. She was looking

his way, as it chanced, and their eyes met, and the first thing he noticed was that her expression reflected a sadness akin to his own. She was not only alone—she was lonesome.

She promptly averted her eyes, of course, but not, before he had remarked how fine they were—large, deep blue, long lashed and inexpressibly pure—and how, at the present moment, they seemed overflowing with poignant wistfulness. And then he perceived something else which perturbed him still more: her slim white fingers were moving together in nervous agitation, and the bit of lace they held was twisted into a tight little ball, unrecognizable as a handkerchief. Obviously she was in keen distress.

That Tom was pleased thereat denoted no lack of sympathy. He was pleased because he believed he could help her; pleased, too, because he at last had found a person who surely would not spurn his friendly overtures!

He turned and stepped quickly to the box-office window and enquired concerning seats.

The box-office man consulted his files and flipped two tickets beneath the brass grille.

"Two in the twelfth row's the best I got left. Five dollars if you want 'em."

Tom wanted them, and, plucking from his pocket a bank roll comparable to a yellow Aberdeen turnip, peeled therefrom a five-dollar bill, exchanged it for the tickets and walked toward the girl, who was now contemplating a "Whirly-Girly" lithograph, her attitude indicating alien thoughts. She looked over her shoulder, saw him, and, whether intentionally or not, he never knew, edged away and stood with her back to him.

Approaching, he doffed his straw hat and cleared his throat.

"I hope you will pardon me. I happen to have

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MARKETING YOUR GRAIN

(Conclusion of article begun in last week's issue.)

Grading

All grain is graded by government inspectors and a certificate is issued by the chief government inspector showing the grade and dockage. When a car arrives in the railway yards a sample is taken by a man representing the government inspection department. Usually there are two samplers working under the supervision of a deputy or foreman. These samples are obtained by using a five foot probe, which is run through the grain in the car and is so constructed that a sample may be taken from different heights from the top to the bottom of the grain. These samples are taken from different parts of the car and are afterwards gathered together and put into a small sample bag. The deputy in charge then writes the sample ticket showing on the face of it the car number, date, the load lines and other notations as to who took the samples and whether there were any signs of leakages, etc. This card is put in the sample bag and it is in this condition that the samples are received by the men who actually do the grading. This actual grading can only be done by men legally qualified and appointed either as deputy inspector or inspectors. The men who actually grade these samples have no idea who shipped the car or what company may be handling it for the account of the farmer. After the grade has been determined and the inspection certificate issued, it is turned over to the company handling the car for the farmer in the country, provided the car has been billed to their advice, but if to the advice of the shipper himself, the certificate is mailed direct to him. If billed to the advice of some commission firm or elevator company, it is the custom with most of these concerns to have men check over the grading of the government inspectors. If a farmer is not satisfied with the original grade given his grain, or if his agent believes that it should be given a higher grade, the next step is to call for a re-inspection. This re-inspection takes place as the car is actually being unloaded either at Fort William or Port Arthur. If still dissatisfied with the government grading, the shipper has the right to appeal to what is known as the survey board upon payment of the fee of \$3.00. In case it is the shipper's intention to call for a survey where the grade is given on re-inspection is not satisfactory, arrangements must be made to preserve the identity of the grain either by having it held in the car or in a special bin. Once the grain has been unloaded and mixed with other grain and its identity lost, there can neither be a re-inspection or survey. In Western Canada, there are only two survey boards one being at Calgary and the other at Winnipeg. The members are recommended by the boards of trade at Calgary and Winnipeg and the minister of agriculture in the three grain-growing provinces, but are actually appointed by the board of grain commissioners. Only three members act at one time and this survey board has the authority if they deem fit, to change the grading of the government inspection department. A grade given by the survey board is absolutely final.

Weighing

Grain unloaded into the terminal elevator is weighed after unloading. The terminal elevators are equipped with scales that will weigh a carload of grain at a time. The actual weighing is done by an employee of the terminal elevator under the supervision of an employee of the government inspection department, the one checking, the other to avoid any mistakes in weighing. Before being unloaded, each car is examined for defects or leakages and a record is kept of any cars that are out of condition, in order that the information may be available for the owner of the grain in case he should find it necessary to enter a claim for loss in transit against the railway company.

Terminal Elevator Charges

The handling charge in the public terminals is taken care of by the buyer of the grain, and also includes 15 days free storage and it is customary to distribute this on the basis of ten days free storage to the shipper of the grain

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by W. R. Wood, Secretary, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Manitoba

and five days free storage to the buyer. This, therefore, works out that the farmer in the country actually pays storage ten days after his grain has been unloaded and such storage is assessed at the rate of 1-30 of a cent per bushel per day.

All grain requiring cleaning, where there is a return for dockage or screenings, the charge for cleaning is half-a-cent per bushel, but where an out-turn is issued for other grain of commercial value, such as wheat mixed with flax, the charge is one cent per bushel. The charge for drying tough grain is one and one-half cent per bushel, and for damp or wet grain four cents per bushel.

Sample Market

Since September 1, 1917, a sample market has been in effect at Winnipeg and Fort William but there has been very little trading on sample for the reason that the bulk of the grain that has come forward has been wheat and most of its grades are covered by prices established by the government, which includes all straight grades from No. 1 Northern to No. 6 wheat, as well as rejected, smutty and tough 1, 2, and 3 Northern. If grain is likely to be given one of the grades for which a fixed price has been established, nothing can be gained by billing it to be sold on the sample market, but if it should be of any other grade, or any other kind of grain, it is advisable in some cases to have it shipped to be sold on the sample market. All that it is necessary to do in such case is to have written plainly on the body of the bill of lading or shipping bill, "For Sample Trading." This should appear particularly on the copy of the bill of lading retained by the railway company. When a car is billed in this manner, the inspection department assesses an extra charge of 40 cents to cover the cost of taking the extra samples. Two extra samples are taken, the one being sent to Fort William by first express, and the other being turned over to whoever is handling the car for the shipper in Winnipeg. This enables the seller to obtain competitive bids from both markets.

Selling Grain

Grain shipped in a carload lot can be sold in three different ways. It can be sold just as soon as it has been loaded at what is known as the track price. The track price is based on the highest contract grade. For instance, in the buying of wheat, the price is based on No. 1 Northern, irrespective of the actual grade of the grain. A man having a car of possibly No. 4 wheat on track, would sell it on a basis of No. 1 Northern and presuming that the actual grade given his grain was saleable at the time of inspection, he would get the price he first agreed upon on a basis of No. 1 Northern, less the difference between No. 1 Northern and the actual grade of his grain on the date of inspection. Secondly, grain can be sold after it has been inspected and the certificate issued by the government inspector. This establishes the price unless, of course, the grade should be changed by the inspector at point of unloading. When grain is sold on inspection, settlement cannot be made until it has actually been unloaded and the weight and final grade determined. It might be added that theoretically the grade at Winnipeg is never final. In the third place, grain may be sold after it is unloaded, and this is what is commonly known as "spot" or "cash" grain, and simply means that the grain is in a position to be immediately shipped out in a cargo from one of the elevators at the head of the lakes.

It is provided in the Canada Grain Act that where grain has been sold for the account of the shipper, the person making the sale must, within 24 hours of such sale, report same to the consignee, stating the price received therefor, the date when sale was made and other particulars.

In closing, it might be well to mention that it is advisable that the owner of any grain should definitely advise

his commission merchant or the elevator company handling his car for him as the case may be, just when he wishes it sold. Usually such instructions may be classified under the following headings. The first instructions are to sell "on receipt of shipping bill," which unless grain has already passed inspection, means that it will be sold at the track price on a basis of grade as mentioned above. Then we have instructions to "sell on inspection," which interpreted mean that the commission merchant will make sale as soon as he is able to do so after receiving the government certificate of inspection. Thirdly, we have the instructions to "sell on arrival," or sell when "spot," which simply means that the commission merchant will sell as soon as he is able to do so after getting advice of the unload from the terminal elevator. It must be borne in mind in this connection that while grain is unloaded at Fort William or Port Arthur, it is in most instances sold at Winnipeg and before it can be sold at Winnipeg, the documents must come forward from the head of the lakes, which at the very least takes twelve hours. Then we have instructions to "sell before any storage," has accrued against the shipment, which in the ordinary course is interpreted to mean that the grain is to be sold on the last day of free storage. In addition to these forms of instructions, there are instructions such as to sell at a certain fixed price, or to sell upon a specified date, or to hold until advised when to make sale.

There is one thing every shipper should bear in mind and that is that he cannot be too clear when giving instructions to sell his grain as lack of clearness not only means delay, but sometimes results in a very serious loss.

ASHVILLE AT WORK

At a meeting of the Ashville local association held on February 8, the problem of increasing membership was taken up and discussed at length. As a result it was decided to make a personal canvass of the entire district for membership and "Guide" subscriptions. For this purpose eight canvassers were appointed to do the work and report at the March meeting. The plan to be followed is a house-to-house canvass and in any case where there is failure to secure the desired results when the reports are in someone believed to have special influence with the party will be deputed to interview him and if possible to secure his enlistment. Under this plan, the branch hopes to double its membership and also enroll every person eligible for membership in the community. A pleasant feature of the meeting held was the presence of the ladies which it is hoped gives promise of further activity on their part in connection with the association. Messrs. Bassett, Hutchinson and Avison addressed the meeting. The next meeting will be held on the second Saturday of March, at 2 p.m.

FAVOR GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

The following resolution was passed by the Osprey Grain Growers' Association at a meeting held on Wednesday, February 6: "Whereas, there is extensive duplication of railway services throughout Canada, whereby the military and productive strength of the country is weakened and the cost of transportation is increased, it is the opinion of this meeting that the federal government should appropriate all the railroads for the general advantage of all the people rather than to provide dividends for the holders of railway stocks and bonds."

R. T. CHISHOLM, Sec'y.

BAGOT ANNIVERSARY

On Friday evening, February 8, the Bagot G.G.A. celebrated the anniversary of their organization with a meeting in the school house in which the whole

neighborhood was well represented. The chair was occupied by Mr. Barrett, president of the association. After a brief statement, reviewing the 14 years of their history as an association, he called upon Mrs. Arnold who presented a very interesting report of the women's section which has been in operation with a very fair measure of success for three years past. The next speaker was W. R. Wood, general secretary, who dealt with the aims and purposes of the Grain Growers' movement in the west. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Pankhurst of Oakville who gave a stirring address dealing with the necessity for the church doing community work in order that the true community spirit of neighborliness and brotherhood and helpfulness may be generated and maintained. He recognized that the church in past decades has been presenting high ideals and noble principles, but took the ground that its message has been too vague and general, so that it has often failed to touch directly present day conditions which demand specific treatment. His address was an inspiring challenge to the modern rural church to take up the tasks which confront her. The chairman then called on Mr. Radcliffe who urged that farmers should magnify their calling as tillers of the soil, cultivating of broader idea of citizenship and standing for the great principles of justice, righteousness and peace.

The next speaker was Sergeant Down of the Great War Veterans' Association, who seconded the sentiments regarding citizenship expressed by the earlier speakers and gave eloquent expression to the thought that the soldiers both overseas and those who had returned are fighting that the weaker may be given a chance and that a genuine democracy may be established. He took the ground that the Veterans' Association will be an influence in the direction of completer justice and cleaner public life and in this respect will be an ally of the church and of all such organizations as have these ends in view. The sergeant gave some account of the actual experiences of the work the soldiers are doing in France, and urged that the principle that the whole cost of the work of war and of the care of those whom the war leaves disabled should be the obligation of the federal government. Following his address Mr. Creelock, in a brief speech, expressed appreciation of the programme rendered and moved a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers. After singing the national anthem, lunch was served by the ladies and a pleasant social time enjoyed. Bagot is to be congratulated on a very successful meeting and on the prospects with which it is able to look forward to the work of the year.

RESOLUTION FROM GOODLANDS

At a meeting of the Goodlands association held on January 26, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that this association views with alarm the possibility of a 14 per cent. increase in railway rates. This association, feeling that the increase would fall chiefly upon the farmers, regrets that such an obstacle should be placed in the way of greater production. Further that this association expresses its opinion that all Canadian railways should be immediately placed under Government control with a view to their ultimate nationalization."

HUGH WALLACE.

EDWIN PROTESTS RATE INCREASE

Edwin G.G.A. had a large attendance and a very interesting meeting on February 8. The president read a letter from The Guide asking each member to make an effort to secure one new subscriber. The chief feature of the meeting was a debate: Resolved that mixed farming is a better system than straight grain growing. The negative won by 177 points.

On motion by Robert McDermott seconded by Wm. Patterson the following resolution was carried:—"That we, the Edwin branch of the Manitoba G.G.A. do strongly protest against the decision of the railway commission allowing the railway an increase of 15 per cent. on freight rates, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier, Ottawa."

NORTH GULLY G.G.A. RALLY

The North Gully branch is only a small unit of the S.G.G.A. with 32 paid-up members for last year, but it is big enough to realize its importance, and in order to give everyone in the vicinity an opportunity of seeing for themselves what it is doing, a big rally was arranged for the evening of January 2. The local was formed four years ago, but this was the first actual rally attempted, and the social committee was quite prepared to do its best to make the affair a success. The whole district was canvassed by the six members of the committee, in order that members and non-members might receive a direct invitation. A programme was also shown to everyone and contained a whist drive, supper and a business meeting consisting of the president's annual report, the financial statement by the secretary, the enrolment of new members, and the election of officers for 1918, an address by Douglas T. Fulton, on The Aim of the S.G.G. Association, an address by James Almond, entitled What the S.G.G. Association has Accomplished, and an address by Stanley Rakham, the district organizer. There was also songs and recitations and an address by Mr. George Pensom, Impressions of my Hunting Trip, concluding with the national anthem.

The supper consisting of cake, sandwiches and tea, was prepared by the two energetic ladies on the committee. The weather was quite favorable, for the night was mild, and over 50 people turned out. Altogether the rally was a great success. There were 14 new members enrolled, so the North Gully local is now well prepared for a good year's work. In spite of the late hour when the programme was finished, the majority stayed behind to dance until the early hours of next morning.

GUY F. W. MERRY, Sec.-Treas.
North Gully G.G.A., Northminster, Sask.

CANTALUR ON THE UP GRADE

If anyone doubts the value of publicity the doubt should be dispelled in view of what it has accomplished for our local at Cantalur. A week or two ago an account of the first meeting of the year was published, and that the results were satisfactory is apparent from the fact that the local secretary is back again with another chapter. "Hereafter," says he, "if Cantalur local is not always where it deserves to be—in the limelight—it will be no fault of the printers' devil," which, we presume, is only another way of saying that we may look for regular reports from Cantalur in the future. The secretary, J. R. Pinckney, writes as follows:—

"It sure spurred the boys to greater enthusiasm to see ourselves in print, and not only was the attendance at last Wednesday's meeting better than ever, but we had four more applications for membership, and the interest of all present was at high-water mark."

"Such poor 'copy' as I write having worked its little wonders, president Ballif put the motion to the meeting, 'What might we not then expect from trained organizers?' and the members declared themselves solid in favor of the short training course for sub-organizers."

"The other questions to be dealt with at the convention arose for further discussion so that our delegates (four delegates, boys) might be properly instructed. No one passed up the slightest chance to have his say on matters of such importance, and the two hours spent in this way made all appreciate the value of membership in the association. The deliberations of the convention on these questions are being eagerly looked forward to by all."

"In connection with the suggested increase in membership fee, a matter that received considerable discussion, was an allocation of the fee for the building up of a strong fund to be used for political purposes. If other locals will give this serious thought it must be admitted that the matter is of vital importance to us not only as an organization of more than considerable standing, but as individuals also. We would like to have the views of the other locals on the subject."

"Supplies for the coming season of gopher poison, formalin and binder

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

twine were gone into, and the orders made up were substantial, an indication of the work in hand by the farmers in the district from a greater production point of view, and of the optimistic feeling that the yield will be good in one of the best districts we know of—a district worthy of any man's best.

"Since my last report advice has been received from the local agent of the C.P.E. that the railway company has agreed to the installation of a telephone in the station office. This supplies a long-felt want, and the courtesy of the railway officials is highly appreciated."

"As a very suitable man has been secured, applications for a blacksmith have now been withdrawn. The members turned out on Wednesday morning to move the shop to a better location and put everything in shape, and the 'moving' developed into one of the best meetings we have ever had."

SPECIAL STUDY PROGRAMME**Conservation Meeting**

March 10, 1918.

1. Health Conservation—(a) Infant Mortality; (b) District Nurses; (c) Municipal Hospitals; (d) Medical Inspection of Schools; (e) Sanitation and Ventilation.

2. Food Control.

3. Elimination of Waste.

G.G. SERVICE FLAG

H. K. Misenhimer, formerly operator for Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company at Strongfield, has made a most interesting suggestion by way of honoring the members of our association who have enlisted for service at the front since the outbreak of the great war. We very much regret that it is impossible to carry out this plan at this year's convention, but the idea will not be lost sight of. We will, however, let Mr. Misenhimer tell his own story:—

"I noticed the Leader's suggestion for a service flag for Canada. I think this is a splendid suggestion and if taken up as it has been in the States will be a wonderful inspiration to greater effort on the part of all at home. In the States you see these flags in private homes, churches, lodge-rooms, clubs and all kinds of business houses, ranging from one star (they have the Star instead of the Maple Leaf) to those with two thousand and more. When the number is too large, one star stands for 10 or 100 men."

"What a beautiful sight it would be to all visitors if such a flag was found hanging in the elevator office, showing the number of their shareholder employees who have gone to the front. Also can you imagine what the effect would be on the great convention if hanging from the dome of the church was such a flag with a blue Maple Leaf for each man who has gone to the front."

"I saw such a flag hanging in the great retail store of Marshall Gerald & Co., in Chicago with about 600 stars on it. I stood and watched men, women and children pass under this flag, and the love and the patriotism such a flag inspired is beyond belief. You will please excuse me for this suggestion, but this flag will come, and why not by act of the Grain Growers?"

H. K. MISENHIMER.

GOOD START AT BEAVER CREEK

The "big drive" idea has taken hold of the Bengough district, and as a result we have now at that point what promises to be a real live local. We are looking out for the report of the 25th, and we shall expect some worthwhile results; the secretary, W. R. Beebe writes as under:—

"I am writing to get the constitutions and by-laws of the Grain Growers' Association. Please send me prices on G.G. buttons, membership cards, G.G. tablets or writing pads and any other

prices and circulars on something that a newly-formed local might be interested in. Will say that we formed a local on February 6th inst., and obtained a membership of 20, and am quite sure that we can double the score. Will make a further report about the 25th when we will finish our 'big drive.'"

ASSIST PATRIOTIC FUNDS

The generosity of our members is beyond all praise. It has frequently been our pleasure to give publicity to the large amounts contributed through the Central office to the various patriotic funds, and we are glad to be able to say that the following amounts, making a total of 1,774.32, have recently been forwarded to the treasurers of the funds named:—

Patriotic Fund	\$239.60
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	221.25
Red Cross Society	982.36
Prisoners of War Fund	54.00
Belgian Relief Fund	145.11
Agri. Relief of Allies Fund	132.00

Total \$1,774.32

It has sometimes been assumed that the sums publicly announced as being contributed by the members of our association are the only contributions made. This, however, is not so, as we are constantly being notified of generous contributions made by our locals direct, while we have indirect knowledge of many others. It is impossible under the circumstances to keep a complete record of such contributions, but the total amount must be very large indeed. Our members are deserving of all honor for the part they are thus playing in the great struggle.

PAMBRUM CHILDREN'S RED CROSS

It is good to see how even the children are helping in this crisis of the country's history. The various patriotic funds are indeed under a great debt of gratitude for what the children have done for the cause, and it is especially appropriate that their personal gifts, and the money raised by them in various ways, should be devoted to repairing the ravages of war, rather than to the work of death and destruction which is inseparable from such a conflict.

The children of Pambrum have recently done good work in this direction, the sum of \$30.50 having just been received at the Central office as a donation to the Red Cross Fund. This was raised by the sale of a quilt made and contributed by the children of Pambrum, which was disposed of by auction at a rally and oyster supper, promoted by the Pambrum local on January 25. We congratulate the children of this local on the success of the efforts put forth.

BONNIE BRAE AFTER MEMBERS

The members of the Bonnie Brae local, Broderick, are going after the membership campaign in real earnest. Evidently it is their intention to get not only all the farmers, but also the farmers wives as members of the local, and to make them feel they are a part of the association. They are also up against the foreign problem, one of the greatest problems with which Saskatchewan has to deal. Our friends at Broderick have therefore a fine opportunity of helping to build up the Canadian nation of the future, and the secretary shows a fine appreciation of the sympathy needed to accomplish this welding process when he says the question (of membership) has to be handled right to get them. We wish them every success in their efforts. Secretary Arthur Dahl's letter follows:—

"We are trying to double our membership this month by including the ladies, and are having very good success. Is there any chance of getting a good speaker to help to organize, and

make the ladies feel that they are a part of the G.G.A., and to give their help accordingly?"

"We are also making a special effort to get life members. Could you send a good bunch of literature showing where and how the money will be used? and I'll explain it to them at our next meeting February 18, and oblige. As we have about half foreigners in our local it has to be handled about right to get them. A couple of them are good helpers, and understand it quite thoroughly, and I am promised their support."

TO DISCUSS NATIONALIZATION

A pleasing feature of the recent convention was the amount of interest which was shown in respect to organization and education, and it is good to notice that this interest is not confined to delegates, but that it is also being manifested by members generally. Many instances of this have been brought to the notice of the Central office recently, and we have still another instance in the following letter. The new local referred to is to hold a debate with another local on the question of the nationalization of railways, and we shall have pleasure in forwarding copies of the Farmers' Platform to help in the discussion of this important question. The secretary of the local writes as follows:—

"I have no doubt but that you will be pleased to learn that we have organized a local branch of the Association in our locality, to be called the Harwood G.G.A. This association has appointed the undersigned as secretary-treasurer, and I would be very pleased for you to furnish me with any information you have at hand that will be useful in the building up of this association so that it may grow and flourish, and prove a benefit to this community and the Empire as a whole. Also please send me word when to send remittances on behalf of the members, and anything else. I may say that we are holding a debate on February 22 with another local, the subject to be, shall we nationalize the railways of Canada? and if you have anything that will give us light on these matters we sure would be grateful to receive it."

RICHARD BOND.

HAS THE PROPER SPIRIT

The Red Cross local of Battleford has just sent to the Central office the full membership fee of \$1.00 for each of its new members. This amounts to a donation of 50 cents per member for our Organization Extension Fund. The Red Cross local evidently believes in living up to its name, and desires to manifest a generous spirit towards its own organization, as well as towards our soldiers at the front.

While our convention decided not to increase our membership fee until we have done our best to finance on the present small fee of \$1.00 per member, there is nothing to prevent any local from following the lead of the Red Cross local and sending us the full fee of \$1.00 for each of its members. The members of this local evidently appreciate the work of the association for the farmers of Saskatchewan and realize that it takes money to carry on this work. Their donation is greatly appreciated.

NEW LOCAL AT SPRINGWATER

A considerable number of new locals of the association have recently been formed in various parts of the province, which is an evidence that the "get together" spirit is gradually taking hold of our farmers. They are realizing more and more the truth of the saying that Unity is Strength, and having learned this truth we may be sure that, while there may here and there be individual back-slidings, the general trend of the movement will be onward. The following is one of the latest requests for information, which has been forwarded:—

"We are desirous of forming a branch of the G.G.A., and I have been asked to write you for information and any forms or literature needed to form such a local."

ED. GRIFITHS.

Springwater, Sask.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by F. F. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DIRECTOR SPENCER'S LETTER

To the Members of the Battle River Constituency: Permit me to again tender my thanks to you for your expression of confidence in me, in making me your director for 1918. It is a confidence I much appreciate, and I assure you I will do my utmost to further the best interests of our organization.

We have just had our most successful convention. Those of you who were there must have felt an inspiration to go back to your locals and work, and those who are interested, but unable to attend our parliament, must have felt the contagious influence. Now, it is our duty, when we realise the necessity of organization to make our motto "Every farmer a member of the U.F.A. and every farmers' wife a member of the U.F.A. or U.F.W.A." I would ask each local to organize a membership campaign; divide the area into districts; list the farmers in each, and make a house to house canvass, preferably doing the canvassing by team work. Two canvassers often succeed where one fails. If there is not a local of the U.F.W.A. in your district, canvas the farmers' wives as well.

Do not confine your efforts solely to your own local, find out if there are any adjacent districts which should have a local; let me know, and do what you can to work up enthusiasm in the meantime. If I cannot come I will send some good U.F.A. man in my place, and I will see that his necessary expenses are met. We are out for results. Great changes are about to take place in Canada, and we must be ready, not only to defend ourselves against the interests that are opposed to us, but to do our "bit" in helping our country in the maze of difficulties through which she is about to pass.

Your Central Board, realizing this, are making arrangements to give better organizing facilities, and it is the duty of each officer and member to do their utmost in making the canvassing for membership a huge success. Don't forget to push the life memberships. For 1918 the fee is \$15; for 1919 it will be \$25. At present we have no reserve fund, this is to make one.

Besides the hundred ways whereby the U.F.A. organization has been a benefit to the farmers, it has continually been a protection. It has made sound market channels for our grain and stock, cut down freight rates, improved the money market, got much needed legislation put on the statute books, and is actively fighting our battles. We have needed the association in the past; we need it now, and still more in the complex future. When we have pointed out to us, as we did at the recent convention, the reforms that must be brought about to better social conditions—better health laws, municipal hospitals, better schools—we see our work for social betterment is but begun.

No one who has helped in the past or hopes to be helped, or wants to help in the great work ahead, should refuse to become a U.F.A. member. Because one cannot attend the U.F.A. meetings regularly is no excuse for not joining the association. We need weight of members to help push our claims.

HENRY E. SPENCER,
Director, Battle River Constituency.

JOINT MEETING AT FERINTOSH

We have the following report from Olaf Hanson of Ferintosh Union:—A joint meeting of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. was held in Ferintosh on the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., when matters of importance were discussed. The report of the delegates from both sides was given. Some of the subjects discussed included municipal hail insurance, etc. The U.F.W.A. had Mrs. Ross of Duhamel speak at the meeting. She emphasized the support which the U.F.W.A. are giving to the U.F.A. in the political as well as social welfare of the district, and she urged the women of the meet-

ing to do their duty in joining the local. Then the president of the local made a few remarks as to the work of the U.F.A. for the coming year, the next meeting of which is to take place on March 2, when the officers for this year will be elected.

At the close of the meeting the ladies of the U.F.W.A. served refreshments. There was a good crowd present, with promise of a number of new members for the year. We propose having numerous joint meetings as we think it will work to the advantage of both unions.

DELEGATES BRING ENTHUSIASM

We have the following report from W. G. Cowley, secretary of the University local at Myleen:—Enclosed you will find \$24 being dues for that number of members for this year. We held our monthly meeting today when we had a good attendance. Three new members joined, bringing our total up to 45. The official delegate gave an interesting report of the annual convention. The other three delegates, including our president, E. J. Morris, also gave short reports. It is evident that the more delegates we send to the convention, the more enthusiasm is given to the local on their return.

The members today handed in their orders for various commodities. I think we have every resident farmer a member of our local. You can see by this that we are "doing our bit" as a U.F.A. local. An honorarium was voted to the secretary for his services in the past. Considerable discussion took place re making our meetings more of a success from a social standpoint.

We have a letter from Ed. Peterson, of the Malmö Local Union No. 752, enclosing minutes of their first meeting for this year, and remitting at the new rate for 26 members, which already shows an increase over last year's record. He refers to the meeting as being of a very enthusiastic nature. Several new members were secured and he thinks there is a prospect of doubling the membership during the year. The proceedings were of a very businesslike nature, and included the consideration of quotations on a large number of commodities, as well as arrangements for securing further supplies as the need arises.

W. Brackenbury, Jr., secretary of the Nilrem local reports as follows:—We had a special meeting February 8, when we received two new members, and seven of the older ones came across with the other \$1.00. I might also say that there are several more to hear from yet. After our business meeting we had a pleasant social evening when a debate was conducted by four men members, the topic under discussion being "Is Chinese Labor Detrimental to Canada?" The affirmative won by one point. The rest of the evening was given to the participation of eatables, games, etc.

Fred Bannister of Travers writes:—We had a good meeting on the 9th and I think you will see us in full bloom by the first of May. Last spring we raised our dues to \$2.00, starting on January 1 each year, as it will save the secretary a good deal of work that way. I do not know whether the convention has raised the dues or not. We came to the conclusion that we had better pass around the hat rather than have the dues so low.

NEW BREAD REGULATIONS

By order-in-council on February 15, the Food Controller for Canada, H. B. Thompson, has ordered strict regulations on bread baking. After the first day of March he has fixed the weight of all bread in Alberta and Saskatchewan at 20 ounces to the loaf. In Manitoba he has provided for two weights, 16 and 20 ounces. He has also prohibited any wrappers on bread after the same date.

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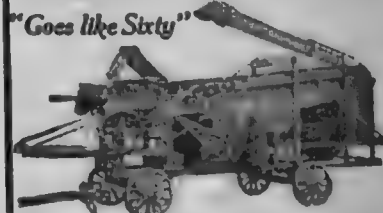
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Rural Municipal Affairs

THE PROGRAM FOR 1918

Slowly, but surely the people in Western Canada are having the fact brought home to them that the nation is at war. Not only are they beginning to realize that we are inherently a part of the great machine that is massing its artillery to withstand an unprecedented onslaught on the western front, but they are beginning to understand that our own national existence is being threatened by our inability to supply our fighting forces with sufficient supplies of food. They are just beginning to comprehend the necessity for increased production and the absolute need of concentrating every energy and conserving every resource with the idea of adding to our scanty surplus.

Under these circumstances what should councils undertake in 1918? There can be no question but that it is desirable that our municipal institutions be kept at the point of greatest efficiency possible. It is not desirable that the municipal machinery be allowed to deteriorate through disuse and on the other hand expenditures should be kept at the lowest possible minimum. As far as road construction is concerned no more work should be undertaken than is absolutely necessary for the proper maintenance of roads already constructed and those essential to reasonable convenience in marketing crops. Every day on the roads in 1918 for a man and four-horse team means four acres of summerfallow or two acres of breaking less for the 1919 crop. For the immediate present the acreage is far more essential than the completed highways.

The efficiency of the greater production campaign will depend largely upon the thoroughness of the organization it will be possible to build up. Logically, the municipal organization should be utilized. The municipal officials should provide for an effective distribution of the available supply of labor; should see that every farmer has at least a few pigs to take care of the refuse, wheat screenings, etc.; should assume responsibility for the quality of seed sown and provide good seed where necessary and, generally speaking, should devote as much time and as much energy, and more in many instances, in an effort to add effectiveness to the government's greater production campaign as is generally spent in the regular routine work. Not the least of the many things that can be done is to wage an unrelenting warfare against gophers.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

One of the most common of human attributes is that quality of mind that tends to constantly shift responsibility. We quote from a letter received:—

"Our council had road work done on contract. Some of the contracts amounted to as much as \$500 and the bills are still unpaid. I don't know of anyone who received a tax notice in 1917. The secretary-treasurer said he was not getting enough salary to justify him in sending out tax notices. They issued checks to school districts which the bank refused to honor, stating that the municipality was already badly involved and was making no effort to pay. School teachers have not, as yet, been able to collect their salaries for 1917. If a stranger was to attend a council meeting he would think that he had 'batted in' on a wake or a smoking contest." And so on sufficiently far to convince us that Mr. Hanna is not the only man that has failed to live up to the responsibilities of his position.

However bad the condition may be no blame should attach to the secretary-treasurer, for he is employed by the council. Surely the council cannot be held wholly responsible for it is elected by the people and it is a comparatively simple matter to replace an inefficient man with one that will try and live up to the requirements of his position. We will have just as good or just as poor municipal government as is demanded by the people and until such time as the individual assumes the

responsibility we can expect only an efficient administration.

MAINTAINING A REPUTATION

Since the publication of the last Municipal Page in The Guide the "Masters of Strategy" have been negotiating for a compromise on the approximate half million of dollars of arrears of taxes assessed against the lands of the Canada Saskatchewan Land Company.

The solicitor of the company has offered to pay, on behalf of the Canada Saskatchewan Land Company, 50 per cent. of assessments made since 1912; in municipalities where the secretary-treasurers failed to make any assessment 25 per cent. of the amounts that might have been levied in the various years since 1912 respectively on the basis of a valuation of \$10 per acre all without any interest or penalty; and to waive all claim to exemption on and after January 1, 1918. The amount offered by the company would probably be less than 20 per cent. of the total amount in question. Councils of rural municipalities in which these lands are situated have been advised by the department of municipal affairs in Regina that the minister will give his consent to a settlement on the terms offered by the company.

The solicitor for the Canada Saskat-



JOHN PERRY
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs
for Alberta

chewan Land Company maintains that the lands in question are unpatented crown lands and as such are not amenable to taxation. The solicitor for the rural municipality of Earl Grey, in whose name suit was brought, advises that the contention of the company's solicitor is correct and that the rural municipalities in question should accept the settlement offered by the company. We question the advisability of this action.

In looking over the documents having to do with the original transaction we find:—

That the area of the original grant of land was 1,625,344 acres; that the government obligated itself to pay to the railway company annually, for a period of twenty years, \$80,000, in consideration of which certain transport services were to be performed; that by way of indemnity to the government, in the event of the transport earnings being less than the advances, the government should retain one third of the land grant as collateral to the advances made; that as on April 30, 1907, there was a balance due the government on account of advances made in the amount of \$1,630,408.09; that on June

13, 1906, the railway company transferred its interest in all of the land held by the government as security for the payment of \$1,630,408.09 to Hon. William Pugsley, Edmund B. Osler and Charles Stephen McLane; and that when the land was taken over by the parties above mentioned the only obligation they assumed when the transfer was made was that they would pay to the Dominion government \$4.00 per acre for each acre sold at the time application for patent was made. The policy of the present holders has been to sell the land on terms extending over a period of ten years with nine equal annual installments. Their payment to the government would be made at the end of the 10 year period when application for patent was to be made.

We are of the opinion that the contention of the solicitor of the Canada Saskatchewan Land Company is correct and that the land is not taxable. We are further of the opinion that the land is in reality crown land and that had common business practices been adopted the land would have reverted to the government in 1910 upon the failure of the contracting parties to make up the deficit of the overpayment of \$1,630,408.09. Inasmuch as only the interest of the railway company was transferred and that the interests of the present holders are in the nature of the rights of agents who are selling the lands at prices as high as \$22 per acre, collecting annual installments with interest and at the expiration of the period covered by the contract tendering to the government \$5.00 per acre and asking that patent be issued it seems to us if the Dominion government might make better use of this land than by employing agents to sell it on commissions ranging from \$5.00 to \$17 per acre.

The Canada Saskatchewan Land Company should or it should not pay taxes on the lands in question. We believe that if a settlement is made on the terms proposed by the company's solicitor without the whole transaction having been first subjected to a rigid investigation, the men behind the Canada Saskatchewan Land Company will have maintained their reputations as "Masters of Strategy."

AFFECTING FINANCES

Sections 294 to 301 inclusive of the Rural Municipality Act of Saskatchewan, relating to the surtax, have been repealed. The surtax in the past has furnished a source of revenue that was very acceptable to rural councils. The regular municipal levy will now have to be increased sufficiently to make up the deficit that will be occasioned by the repeal of the surtax provisions of the Act.

A new Act has been passed that is known as the Wild Lands Tax Act, that provides for the assessment against unoccupied land, under provisions similar to the ones formerly governing the surtax assessment, to the extent of 10 mills on the dollar valuation. The amounts so raised will be used to supplement provincial revenues.

SYSTEM IN ROAD BUILDING

The greatest handicap to the development of highways is to be found in the lack of any well defined system of construction on the part of Rural Municipalities. Cases are known where in a single year a council has spent money on no less than 200 different portions of road. Often a councillor starts construction on a piece of road—the following year a new councillor is elected and finds it necessary to make improvements in a different place and the first road is left in an uncompleted condition. Many thousands of dollars have been expended on highways which have never been used.

In Manitoba, where the writer is more familiar with conditions, during the last ten years the Municipalities alone have spent between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 on road work, and the government

has made direct grants to Municipalities of over \$1,000,000. Taking a total expenditure of eleven millions and allowing for two millions having been spent for bridges, we have nine millions left for road work. At \$1,000 per mile we should have 9,000 miles of excellent earth roads. To anyone who has travelled over Manitoba generally, it is quite apparent that the total mileage of well constructed roads in the province is much below this. It would, therefore, seem that in general road construction in the prairie provinces has not been carried out to the best advantage and it is necessary that we look about for some method whereby it can be advantageously carried out.

The first step which we consider as necessary toward construction is proper engineering. The search for this will be of short duration, for the members of the engineering staffs of the governments are at the service of the municipalities for road engineering and each engineer on the staff is eager to assist to the full extent of his power and knowledge. But engineering will be of very little use without organization. This seems to be a very weak point in our municipal road construction. The work is generally let out in small portions to those living near the work, who usually have had very little experience along this line and it cannot be expected that an inexperienced man can do as well as a man who has had experience in road building. This person is turned loose to build roads according to his own ideas and to start wherever he wishes to start. He has only the short season between seeding and haying in which to carry out his work. If he has good weather and good luck his contract may be completed, but if not, he leaves a short piece of grade with a very uneven surface not connected with any existing grade and along side of the road a place to retain water instead of a drain. This is not always the case under this manner of constructing roads, but it is true in many cases.

How then are we to get proper organization? One method is for a municipality to have its own outfit, put it in the charge of a responsible foreman with necessary authority and keep it busy all of the season on road work. Another method is for the municipal council to decide on just what work they can do during the season and let all of this to one competent contractor. If the municipalities would adopt this latter method and regularly carry it out in a short while there would be developed a class of contractors equipped with proper machinery for doing this sort of work and our road construction would be undertaken in the same manner as railroad construction. But a well defined system and a continuity of policy is necessary. The result of this lack of system in road construction is seen in the comparative scarcity of good market roads in the West. The councillors and ratepayers must decide on a scheme of roads, the order in which these roads are to be built and a systematic carrying out of the scheme insisted upon. In general, the main market roads should be first constructed and then feeders built to these. All ratepayers will not be building roads, but all can use their influence to have road construction in their municipality carried out under proper engineering, good organization and in a systematic manner.—M. A. LYONS, Chief Engineer, Manitoba Good Roads Board.

AN EFFICIENT COUNCIL

(First Prize Article, entitled, "What Our Council Has Accomplished." Submitted by Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.)

The work of the municipality is extremely vital to the welfare and progressiveness of the community, and a responsibility lies on the shoulders of our representatives who have the expenditure of the public funds in their hands. The matter of disbursements reveals the necessity of having respon-

Continued on page 26

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Attractive one-piece dress made from an excellent quality gingham, just the thing for a becoming good looking afternoon frock. The large square collar and cuffs are of white linen trimmed with silk military braid; the blouse may be fastened up and worn with the collar high or open, as illustrated. Closes with good quality pearl buttons. The skirt is full plaited and finished at back with peplum as pictured, and wide sash girdle of self material completes this attractive model. We know that you will be delighted with the material and surprised at its wonderful low price.

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Farmers' Financial Directory

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H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager.

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.
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CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

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This Bank provides every facility for the prompt and efficient transaction of all kinds of banking business.

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THE faithful mountain guide never fails to provide the lifeline that binds all the climbers together for mutual protection. If one suffers a fall the combined support of mutual friends prevents disaster.

This principle of mutual strength applied to insurance has brought security and protection into the homes of more than 50,000 Mutual Life Policyholders in Canada.

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In a mutual company the entire profits are received by the policyholders. Profits may be withdrawn in cash, used to reduce future premiums, or to increase the amount of the insurance. The mutual system affords the maximum of protection at the lowest cost.

The Mutual Life of Canada is the only Canadian life company so organized and developed. Every dollar of its assets is invested within the Dominion and Newfoundland, including the sum of \$5,381,200 subscribed towards Canadian War Loans.

An all-British and all-Canadian Company.

Write for booklet entitled "Ideal Policies."

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

Perhaps You Say

"I may take a policy later."

Are you sure that later day will come, and that if it does come you will be in a condition to pass the necessary examination and get the Insurance?

A good time to insure would be the day before you die, but as that day may come tomorrow you had better make sure of a policy today.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office: Somerset Block, Winnipeg

Langley's Production Scheme

The Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs for Saskatchewan has suggested a scheme for greater production of food in 1919. The main essentials of Mr. Langley's scheme are embodied in a letter written to Saskatchewan papers and the essential feature of which are contained below:—

Mr. Langley proposes the breaking up of 1,000,000 acres of the best wheat producing land now available, during next May, June and early July, and which would be further cultivated and prepared for crop in the spring of 1919. He shows that there is plenty of this land and that it could likely be taken over temporarily at least with little difficulty from the owners.

They could be relieved of taxes while the lands were being used for public purposes. The federal government might justifiably pay the municipal and school levies.

The Machinery for Cultivation

If an attempt is made to break new land on a scale that will be an appreciable factor in our food supply, we shall have in the main to rely on gasoline power with steam as a second factor. Taking large and small tractors together and allowing for unavoidable mishaps, each machine might be relied upon to turn over 40 acres of sod a week, or say during a season of eight weeks 300 acres. The season for breaking might if necessary be extended for two additional weeks, though experience has shown the best results from breaking done during the last two weeks in May, the whole of June and the first two weeks in July. Reckoning 300 acres for each machine, to break 1,000,000 acres will require approximately 3,300 machines. Probably 1,000 or even a larger number of these could be rented from farmers in the west, the balance would have to be secured from those who at various places hold these machines for sale and the factories in Canada and the United States. There should be no difficulty in procuring them from these places. All that could be had should be taken from Canadian companies and the balance from the States. If the middleman's profit and the duty on the American machines is eliminated the whole should be secured at a reduction of 30 to 40 per cent. from what is ordinarily paid by the western farmer for these articles. Plows can be secured without any difficulty. In addition a liberal supply of horses and wagons would be necessary, these being needed for draying gasoline and supplies besides furnishing a number to meet unforeseen contingencies. 1,000 useful horses could be obtained in the west for the foregoing purposes. The supply of gasoline and kerosene need cause no concern, millions of gallons of gasoline are at present wasted by automobile owners in journeys that could easily be curtailed fifty or seventy-five per cent. The sooner something along this line is done the sooner will our people realize that this nation is at war, and that modern war means more than shouting at patriotic meetings and sending somebody else to the firing line.

The Men to Make It Effective

For the whole work a number to equal at least five men to each machine will be needed, or approximately 20,000 men in all. Where these men are to be procured; the particular class of men required; the conditions under which they shall be engaged; whether they shall be engaged as ordinary workmen or conscripted, and if conscripted, what degree of discipline shall be applied, whether the rigid discipline of troops under arms, or the milder discipline applied say to the R.N.W.M.P., these and other matters at once suggest themselves. It would be hopeless to expect to take many men from the farms in the west; the bulk of them need not in fact be men of actual farm experience; a number of them, however, must have a knowledge of gasoline machinery. In connection with this there are three main sources of supply: In the west there are over 3,000 grain



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

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Your VICTORY BOND

- ❑ If you own a Victory Bond or any Dominion of Canada Bond you will want to read our circular.
- ❑ It tells you clearly and plainly all about them, —How to collect your interest—When it is due—How to buy and sell them, and other useful information.
- ❑ We have a few extra copies for free distribution.
- ❑ Write for circular 32 It will be sent you without obligation on your part.

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H. O. POWELL, General Manager

MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

A Record of Growth

Year	New Business	Business in Force
1908	862,500	1,334,000
1911	1,354,804	4,008,145
1914	2,241,107	7,427,897
1917	4,224,908	11,507,761

AGENTS WANTED.

Write
J. W. W. STEWART,
Managing Director.

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NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG

Capital (Authorized) \$6,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) 1,481,200
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Vice-president, John Stovel.
W. R. Bawlf, A. McTavish Campbell,
Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.,
Geo. Fisher, E. F. Hutchings.
General Manager...ROBERT CAMPBELL

Four branches in Alberta, seven in British Columbia, twenty-two in Manitoba, twenty-five in Ontario, fifty-two in Saskatchewan. A total of one hundred and ten branches throughout Canada.

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TO PROVIDE PROTECTION

for dependents is by no means the only function of a Life Insurance Policy. Some of the other uses to which the Great-West Policies may be put are:—

- Protection for one's own future.
- Protection for business enterprises.
- To compel systematic saving.
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- Providing a life income for self or dependents.

The Company issues many different plans of insurance. Premiums are low and the profits to policyholders remarkably high.

Information on Request

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

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Head Office — WINNIPEG

elevators, each one of these has an operator who has to take charge of and operate a gasoline engine. During the breaking season the amount of grain taken into these buildings is negligible; one man can probably take in or put out the grain that is delivered at four or six or more houses where these are located at one point; the other men will be available. At small places one man could take charge of three or four villages, giving a week at each in turn; the others will be available. Then there is at nearly every village and small town a number of machinery agents with a knowledge of gasoline machinery; these are mostly men of keen intelligence and would give excellent service; 75 per cent. of them would be available. And again there are chauffeurs who drive automobiles, and owners of automobiles who have little or nothing to do and who have escaped conscription because they are above the age limit. All these might be conscripted by raising the age limit for this purpose to say 55 years and the work would be beneficial to them. Another indispensable class of labor would be blacksmiths for sharpening the shares and doing needful repairs to the machinery, the remainder, such as teamsters could easily be trained. The usual canteen arrangements would have to be made so as to take care of the physical needs of the men; a supply corps could be organized the same as at military camps, and most of them could be housed under canvas.

The Factor of Control

There need be no waste entailed in purchasing so large a quantity of machinery. After breaking was completed it could be used during the months of August and September in preparing the broken land and putting it into a condition for seeding in the following spring, and doing the seeding and harvesting in the following year.

A controlling organizer is essential, some capable mind who should be armed with authority to place or displace any or everyone in service under him, who by his own clearness of vision would prevent any entanglement, and by the vigor of his own mentality would energize the whole undertaking. Among the men I know two who stand out as likely to measure up to the necessary requirements of such an undertaking, the one is the Hon. J. A. Calder, and the other the Hon. C. A. Dunning.

The purely technical part of the supervision might be left to such a man as Prof. Rutherford, dean of Saskatchewan university, and a staff of men he would be capable of selecting. The care of the men and the discipline would be in charge of officers with military status and authority to ensure diligence and application. It would be useless to expect from men working under foregoing conditions the same results that could be achieved from any individual outfit working for personal profit, and as a consequence I have allowed the largest possible discounts for delays that would be unavoidable and that might arise from a multitude of different causes.

Financial Estimate

At the present rate of wages and prices it would take in the neighborhood of \$10 an acre to break, well disc and thoroughly drag land into a desirable seed bed, so that preparing 1,000,000 acres of land for crop in 1919 under ordinary circumstances would entail an expenditure of \$10,000,000. Under the circumstances suggested above it might entail 50 per cent. more, but granting it would cost \$15,000,000 with a further \$10,000,000 for seeding and harvesting, under a favorable year it would yield from 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, admittedly an excellent investment viewed even as an outlay, while the fact that the Allies had this large additional food supply to draw upon would give an added hope to them.

There is one more viewpoint from which we may look at the foregoing suggestion. What will happen when the war ends is a question that thoughtful men and women are asking themselves everywhere. Generally we take refuge in predicting that the returned soldiers will go to settle upon the land. Men who know the west must be aware

\$2.21 WHEAT and STANDARD TRUSTS FARM "SPECIALS"

- 1.—2,500 acres, Brandon district, 1,500 cultivated, large summerfallows, ready for seed, excellent buildings, water, etc. Only \$27.50 per acre.
- 2.—800 acres on Brokenhead river and adjoining Lydiatt station; large cultivation with buildings and fencing, 25 miles from Winnipeg on "cut off." Only \$35.00 per acre.
- 3.—640 acres, four miles from Otterburn, 85 miles from Winnipeg; fine house, stone foundation, large barn, flowing well, 180 acres in summerfallow ready for seed, cheese factory across road. Only \$20.00 per acre.
- 4.—80,000 acres fine "bottom" drained land close to Beausejour, suitable for colonization, on easy terms. Only \$15.00 per acre.
- 5.—8,000 acres en block in Southern Alberta; a snap at \$18.00 to \$20.00 per acre.
- 6.—960 acres, east of Penfold and Red Deer, North Alberta, partly improved. Only \$15.00 per acre.
- 7.—14 sections at Invermay, Sask., ideal for mixed farming. Only \$18.00 per acre.
- 8.—480 acres at Killarney, Man., highly improved, cut to \$32.50 per acre.
- 9.—1,900 acres, close to Juniata, Sask., all cultivated and ready for seed, ideal farm. Only \$35.00 per acre.

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Manitoba Improved Farms—First-Class Districts

RAPID CITY

Half Section, 250 acres under cultivation, 100 summerfallowed. Best Manitoba soil. No buildings. Price \$7,800.00. Easy Terms.

ARROW RIVER

Half Section, 155 acres under cultivation, 40 acres summerfallowed. Fine farm. Buildings fair. Price \$5,500.00. Easy Terms.

EBOR

Quarter Section, 70 acres cultivated, all summerfallowed. Good farm. Price \$2,500.00. Easy terms.

Also farms near McAuley, Miniota, Dauphin, Roblin, and St. Rose du Lac, all at bargain prices on easy terms.

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You will receive upon your Savings 5% per annum, compounded half-yearly. You may withdraw your funds at any time.

You will not lose one day's interest—no matter when you remit or withdraw.

When you wish to withdraw simply return Savings Certificates for the desired amount. No notice is required.

By return mail you will receive Savings Certificates, which, backed by the full Assets of the Province of Alberta, afford you absolute security.

For further particulars, write or apply to

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The Results of 1917

The Thirty-first Annual Report of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company shows a record of growth unsurpassed by previous achievements.

The new assurances amounted to the large sum of \$16,485,403, and the Insurance in Force, \$98,128,631.

The gain in insurance, \$9,010,272, was the largest in the history of the Company.

The increase in Assets was \$1,891,348. The Assets now total \$24,585,783.

The Income exceeded \$5,100,000 and also established a new record.

The mortality was again very favorable, despite the extra claims imposed by the war, being more than 25% below that provided for.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Company made large purchases of War Bonds during the year, the average rate of interest earned was 6.52%.

The Surplus, exclusive of Special Reserve, now amounts to \$2,530,054.54. This Surplus, compiled under the Canadian Government Standard, would amount to \$3,670,589.54, showing a gain over the previous year of \$226,805.69.



The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

P.S.—Copy of our Annual Report gladly furnished on request

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MANITOBA

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Prem. Notes on hand \$	913,710.81	Reserved for unearned premiums	\$ 60,193.80
Office Building	16,542.46		
Office Furniture	2,931.67		
Premiums in agents' hands	248.63	Surplus	1,063,331.19
Mortgages and Debentures	25,000.00		
War Bonds	32,762.81		
Accrued Interest	676.48		
Cash in Bank	131,325.45		
Cash on Hand	326.68		
	1,123,524.99		1,123,524.99

Policies in force, 36,675; business in force, \$66,722,764.00; increase in business in 1917, \$10,594,047.00.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the Assets and Liabilities as at December 31st, 1917.

E. L. McDONALD, Auditor.

ALBERTA FARM LANDS

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

Buy land in Central Alberta. Excellent soil. Ample rainfall. Fuel plentiful. Water easily obtainable. No blizzards. Good shipping facilities. Write for information and booklet.

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CANADA

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

that there is very little suitable land in the control of the Dominion government upon which it would be politic or just to place any considerable number of returned soldiers. If these men are to go on the land, it will for the most part have to be the land which is at present in the hands of private owners. Even this would offer many disadvantages if it was unbroken prairie. Should the government break up 1,000,000 acres of land, the major portion of which was privately owned, terms might be arranged with the owners by which this could be available as the nucleus of returned soldiers' settlements.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE EARNINGS

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., in its annual statement just issued, sets forth some interesting facts. The company shows a greater growth than in any previous year. Despite war losses the death claims were more than 25 per cent. below the amount provided for. The average rate of interest earned on the company's assets of \$24,585,783 was 6.52 per cent., after making all allowances demanded by the Dominion Insurance department. The following shows the percentage of the company's investment in various classes of securities:—

	Per cent.
Government, municipal, rural, telephone and school bonds	39.89
First mortgages	35.83
Policy loans	15.38
Cash	2.28
Other bonds, call loans, real estate and other assets	6.62

It will be noted that government bonds, first mortgages, policy loans and cash comprise over 93 per cent. of the company's invested assets.

NORTHERN LIFE'S STANDING

The Northern Life Assurance Co. of London issued \$3,420,142 in 1917, which is \$839,750 greater than in 1916. The increase in premiums has been satisfactory. It suffered considerably heavier death claims in 1917, however. The company lumps death claims and maturity endowments together. In 1916 these amounted to \$66,334 and in 1917 to \$123,157, which indicates death claims were responsible for most of the increase. The total payments to policy holders amounted to \$201,866, as against \$119,598 in 1916, a considerable increase. The company's surplus has been considerably decreased since a year ago though increases in the valuation of its stocks, bonds and debentures enlarged its assets by some \$280,000.

The Confederation Life Association, Toronto, wrote the largest amount of life insurance last year in its history. This was \$15,637,577, or a growth of over 23 per cent.

The total net claims for the past year amounted to \$1,077,348, including war claims aggregating \$308,960, \$25,000 of which was caused by the Halifax explosion. War claims under Canadian policies amounted to \$260,000, and under those in other countries, \$48,000. War claims were a drain on this company as on other life companies during the year, but the best managed companies can meet this loss.

The financial statement presented at the annual meeting of the Travellers' Life Assurance Company of Canada recently showed net premium receipts increased 23.66 per cent. during 1917, while assets increased 21.84 per cent. and now total \$422,552. It had war claims of \$17,000 during 1917. The gross insurance in force, which now stands at well over five millions, was increased in 1917 by over 15 per cent.

Over the past five years an increase of 30 per cent. in insurance in force of the North American Life has been accompanied by a corresponding increase of 31 per cent. in assets, and the much greater increase of over 76 per cent. in net surplus.

A Japanese Marine Insurance Co., established in 1879, with head office in Tokio, Japan, has been authorized to carry on business in British Columbia.

SASKATOON MUTUAL FIRE CO.

The tenth annual report of this company, passed for publication by the superintendent of insurance for the province of Saskatchewan, is a most creditable one.

The net earnings are the largest in the history of the company. The amount at risk is now \$18,242,029, an increase of \$5,297,135 over 1916. The amount written during 1917 was \$8,653,002. The number of farmers insured is 14,265, an increase of 4,263 over 1916.

The assets over liabilities of the company are now \$119,252, showing an increase of \$8,070 for the past year. The investments of the company during the past year amount to \$44,540, which exceeds the government standard of reinsurance reserve by \$4,711. Losses paid amount to \$31,272 net, an increase over 1916 of \$9,240. The company is represented in nearly every part of the province of Saskatchewan. It has \$20,000 invested in Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan, \$10,000 in Victory Bonds and \$9,000 in 1937 Canada War Bonds.

The Methodist Church, it is anticipated, will shortly establish a \$30,000, 000 Fire Insurance Company. This company would carry risks on all the church's property in Canada, Newfoundland, Japan and China. The value of the property of the Methodist Church, as reported to the last general conference, was \$41,905,245. Deducting land values, there is insurable property worth \$31,241,584. Upon this insurance is being carried to the extent of \$15,729,517, or about 50 per cent. of its estimated value.

Canada Foundries and Forgings Ltd., one of Canada's industrials, favored with large war contracts, has a balance available for dividend purposes this year equal to 54 per cent. of the common stock after the deduction of the preferred dividend, war taxes, etc. Profits this year were \$695,586, compared to \$659,852 in 1916.

Use proper precaution. Make your own will on a Bax Legal Will Form. Don't take any substitute. You must be sure. If your stationer has not Bax, send 35c to Bax Co., 163 College St., Toronto.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by United Grain Growers Limited, formerly The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited to Parliament, at the next session thereof, for an Act amending chapter 80 of the Statutes of 1911, and amending Acts, for the following among other purposes:

To empower the company to guarantee the contracts, debts and obligations, both present and future, of Public Press Limited, and of any company, the shares, bonds, debentures or securities of which are held or may be held by United Grain Growers Limited.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
Solicitors for applicant.

32-5

SALESMEN AND DISTRICT MANAGERS WANTED

Merchants' Casualty Co.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS
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The most liberal Health and Accident Policy in Canada at \$1.00 per month.

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AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

DEPENDS SASKATCHEWAN COMPANY

Editor, Guide:—I was very glad to see Dissenter's letter in The Guide of January 9. Not that I subscribe in any way to the views expressed therein, but that it is an instance of The Guide's fair play in presenting the opposite sides of a case. It is an old saying that "onlookers very often see most of the game." I for one should welcome more of such honest criticism to the end that should any wrongs exist under the sanction of any of the farmers' organizations, the sooner they are aired, the sooner they may be rectified. The chief contention seems to be the dividends of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., compared with those of the banks, manufacturers, railways, which latter, as Mr. Santer infers, have been criticized and attacked by the farmers' organizations. Admitting that these dividends have been large, it is the fault of the system governing all elevators, and not to be laid to the door of the Co-operative Company.

The vital point to my mind is that whereas the system of the banks, manufacturers, railways and heretofore the elevators are transacting their partic-

ular business with the largest possible profit for themselves, the Co-operative Company established the principle of the largest co-operative benefits to its patrons, by giving bigger prices, better grades, etc.

It is everywhere admitted that the farmers have benefited to the tune of millions; through better prices and better grades since the company started, and if after this the dividends are still so large, it makes one wonder what they used to be before there was such a company, and shows the magnitude of the situation the Grain Growers' are trying to remedy.

Now that the speculative element is taken out of the grain trade to some extent, it will be of interest to see how dividends compare with those of former years. Admitting that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company was founded solely to ensure a square deal to the farmers, the mere fact of huge dividends, instead of being a cause for reproach, is conclusive evidence how badly this institution was needed, and how great was the imposition under which the agricultural classes labored.

LEWIS JOHN HARVEY

Vidara, Sask.

IDLE LAND AND GOPHERS

Editor, Guide:—It sounds all very well for the big man to keep howling to the farmer to produce more but I think it's about time some of us howled back, "you consume less." What about the gopher question on the vacant land kept by the big man for speculation. It lies idle, breeding millions of gophers to consume acres of wheat and oats and barley grown by the real farmer. How often do we see great strips of adjoining vacant land eaten bare by gophers. Do you not think it's about time we had a heavy tax put on vacant land and the money applied to poisoning the gophers and so give the adjoining farmers a chance?

A REAL FARMER.

Alta.

TAKE OVER ALL THE ROADS

Editor, Guide:—I am one of many who tremble at the idea of our government daring to saddle us with taking over the railroads of our country that are not making their operating expenses, leaving the C.P.R. in the hands of a corporation which is piling up millions over and above operating expenses. Now is the opportunity for every voter to let our employees at Ottawa know that we want all the railroads in Canada, lock, stock, barrel and lands. I would like to hear of all municipalities in Canada sending petitions to the government at Ottawa that we want them to take over all the railways of Canada and operate them.

Get a hustle on municipalities.

A. J. McL.

Unity, Sask.

WRITE YOUR MEMBER

Editor, Guide:—I have been quite interested in your articles in The Guide dealing with bigger production, and the necessity of our government amending the laws during the continuance of this war at least, so that the western farmer would be able to equip himself with the necessary power and machinery at a reasonable price. However, I very much doubt if our representatives have the time or take the time to read up on the present necessities of the farmer to enable him to accomplish greater production, and so it struck me that it is high time right now to do something if any material difference is to be made by fall of 1918. I would suggest that we all write a personal letter to our member in parliament informing him of our past and present difficulties to accomplish the purpose in view, and asking him what chances there are of his support and co-operation in obtaining the necessary remedy in due time.

J. S.

Botha, Alta.

AN INJUSTICE TO FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—Our best blood and treasure are being sacrificed to curb German tyranny over free people; yet a very grave injustice exists in our great West. The government limits the price of farmers' produce, wheat, and does not limit the prices of other's services or goods. The farmer must have the other fellow's goods or services, therefore when governments place taxes on people under these conditions, the other fellow will

Continued on Page 25

Tenth Annual Report of the Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Company, SASKATOON, SASK.

Directors' Report

Your directors have much pleasure in presenting to you the Tenth Annual Report of the business of your Company for the year ending, December 31st, 1917, together with the usual cash statement and balance sheet of assets and liabilities duly certified to by the auditor, and passed for publication by the Superintendent of Insurance for the province of Saskatchewan. You will be particularly pleased to learn thereof of the continued success of the Company, and of the marked progress made in every department. The income generally was substantially increased, due largely to the collection of arrears of assessments, while the net earnings are the largest in the history of the Company. The amount at risk is now \$18,242,029.27, an increase of \$5,397,135.00 over 1916. The amount written during 1917 was \$8,653,002.00. The number of farmers insured is 14,265, an increase of 4,263 over 1916. The assets over liabilities of the company are now \$119,252.96, showing an increase of \$8,070.60 for the past year. You will, therefore, see the progressive record of the Company is still being maintained. Your attention is drawn to the investments of the Company during the past year, amounting to \$44,540.86, which exceeds the Government Standard of re-insurance reserve by \$4,711.83. Losses paid amount to \$31,272.02 net, an increase over 1916 of \$9,240.62, which cannot be considered high when compared with the increase in business. We take great pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the loyal and efficient service rendered by the office staff and agents. The Company is represented in nearly every part of the province of Saskatchewan. Our success reflects great credit on all who have assisted in making the year 1917 the most successful year of the company.

Respectfully Submitted,
JOHN EVANS, President.

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	
Cash on hand, December 31st, 1917	\$ 8,109.84
Cash in bank, December 31st, 1917	5,596.54
Head Office Building and Property	19,000.00
Bonds and Debentures	
Crofton Belle Rural Telephone Company	\$ 5,540.86
Dominion of Canada, 1937, War Bond	9,000.00
Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan	20,000.00
Victory Bond	10,000.00
Agents' Balances	44,540.86
Balance 1917 Assessment	1,166.77
Balance, 1915 and 1916	9,536.53
Bills received, less than 1 year overdue	9,850.69
Bills received, more than 1 year overdue	724.65
Premium Notes in force after deducting all assessments levied and payments thereon	1,849.91
Given for re-insurance	153,651.25
	4,885.05
Interest on Bond	423.80
Automobile (1)	850.00
Returned cheques on hand	152.72
	1,125.02
	\$248,918.10
LIABILITIES	
Losses in course of adjustment	\$ 1,439.88
Losses resisted	1,400.00
Amount required to re-insure cash system risks, 50 per cent. of the premium (Government Standard)	39,828.53
Advanced Assessments	1,570.66
Agents' Policy Fees received	892.97
Accounts payable	49.75
Suspense	4.05
Assets over liabilities	199,252.96
	\$248,918.10

I certify that a continuous audit of the books of the Saskatchewan Mutual Fire Insurance Company was made during the year ended, December 31st, 1917. That the foregoing balance sheet is correct, and shows the position of the company as at December 31st, 1917.

D. MOWAT, C.A., Auditor.

Saskatoon, February 9th, 1918.

Summary of 1917 Business

Number of Farmers Insured	14,265
Amount written during 1917	\$ 8,653,002.00
Increase over 1916	5,297,135.00
Amount of insurance in force	18,242,029.00

OFFICERS		DIRECTORS	
Hon. President	P. L. Sommerfeld	John Evans, President	G. O. Kemmish, Vice-President
President	John Evans	M.L.A.; O. H. Ingberg, W. Kershaw,	
Vice-President	C. O. Kemmish	W. A. Kirkpatrick, S. I. Lee, James	
Inspector	C. E. Diggle	Moffat, P. L. Sommerfeld,	
Sec. Manager	S. J. Caught	Auditor, D. Mowat, C.A.	
Retiring Directors:—O. H. Ingberg, James Moffat, W. Kershaw, all of whom are eligible for re-election.			

Cash Statement

RECEIPTS	
Cash on hand, December 31st, 1916	\$ 1,815.01
Cash in bank, December 31st, 1916	15,825.94
Agents' Fees	\$ 17,640.95
Head Office Fees	861.25
Assessment paid in advance	183.50
Assessment, 1917, received	1,570.66
Assessment, 1916, and prior	36,685.73
Cash Premiums	8,925.89
Less Agents' balances	50,316.88
	1,166.77
Interest, 1917	49,149.61
Head Office Rentals	428.64
Bills receivable	2,022.50
Bad Debts recovered	1,745.36
Head Office Commissions	186.70
Suspense	71.91
	4.05
	\$118,976.75
EXPENDITURES	
Agency Commissions	\$ 10,486.46
Legal Fees	15.85
Light Account	39.80
Investigating and Adjusting Claims	827.00
Interest and Exchange	73.42
Statutory Assistant and License Fee	193.75
Travelling Expenses	949.10
Rent and Taxes	741.00
Salaries, Directors' and Auditor's Fees	9,588.40
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	3,512.85
Postage, Telegrams and Express	1,879.05
Maintenance and Depreciation of Auto	309.97
Fidelity Bonds	32.50
Office Furniture and Fixtures	596.79
Miscellaneous Expense	252.55
Expense of Management	29,498.49
Loss Claims 1917, as per Schedule "A"	\$31,864.94
Less re-insurance	\$589.57
Less refund overpaid 1916	3.85
	592.92
	31,272.02
Re-insurance	2,454.45
Rebate Premiums and Assessments	629.03
Cash invested during 1917	44,540.86
Insurance	111.93
Office Building and Maintenance	1,828.92
Returned cheques	36.17
Adjustment Account	22.50
Account Payable, 1916 (paid)	27.00
Cash on hand, December 31st, 1917	8,109.84
Cash in bank, December 31st, 1917	5,596.54
	8,705.88
Purchase of Auto—re-valued	850.00
	\$118,976.75

The Hero Wild Oat Separator

Vibration is practically eliminated in the "Hero" which insures almost perfect separation



There is no wild oat separator manufactured which is entirely free from vibration, yet vibration is one of the chief causes of imperfect separation. In building the Hero Wild Oat Separator we never lost sight of this fact—consequently the Hero is the one separator now on the market which is almost free from vibration. As with all great inventions simplicity is the key-note.

NOTE THE REVERSIBLE FLEXIBLE DRUM

The drum is a heavy fleece cloth (reversible). The wild oat adheres by its awn or spike to the cloth in the course of rotation and is carried up and scraped into a separate receptacle. An almost perfect separation is thereby accomplished.

LIGHT RUNNING—LARGE CAPACITY

The Hero is a light running machine and can be operated by hand or power. The capacity depends on the condition of grain being cleaned. 50 bushels an hour can be expected with a fair sample.

SAVE ON FREIGHT CHARGES

The Hero is shipped in knock-down form taking low freight classification. Early delivery guaranteed.

If your dealer does not handle write us direct

HERO MANUFACTURING CO. Limited
WINNIPEG MAN.

PLACE YOUR SEED ORDER

WITH

CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

Call or Write for Catalogue

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited

WINNIPEG

CANADA



European Nationalities which will likely Demand Self-Government after the War
The black spots marked on map show the nations who seek separate political existence.
1—Alsace-Lorraine; 2—Estonia; 3—Livonia; 4—Courland; 5—Trentino; 6—Istria;
7—Croatia; 8—Slavonia; 9—Herzegovina.

Agricultural Societies' Convention

Successful Year Reported—Many Problems Discussed

The annual convention of the Manitoba Agricultural Societies occupied Tuesday and Wednesday of Farmers' Week in Winnipeg. The first day was largely given over to a secretaries' session, at which the questions which confront executives of agricultural societies were fully discussed. The problems of secretaries, how to advertise the activities of an agricultural society, rest-rooms, questions relating to membership, preparation of prize lists and other problems were given consideration. In the evening a joint session was held with the Seed Growers, the report of which appears in the report of that convention.

A. D. McConnell, of Hamiota, Man., in his presidential address made a strong plea for greater co-operation between the government and the farmers in increasing production. The government had given the munition manufacturers great financial assistance, and he believed that the time has come when more assistance should be given to the farmers. The government should go right ahead with the purchase of tractors and employ men to run them and make use of the undeveloped land in the country. Referring to the labor problem, Mr. McConnell criticized the statement that the farmers were not eager to employ men except for a few months in the summer. Referring to the crops, he believed that Manitoba had better farming last year than for many years. During his travels throughout the province last summer he claimed to have met a lot of disappointment among farmers at the expense they claimed they had been put to on account of the agricultural college not being able to determine the value of

commission be tested. He called upon the farmers not to be stampeded, but to buy the oats subject to test and then have them tested.

Superintendent Newton's Report

The report of S. T. Newton, superintendent of agricultural extension, which was distributed in printed form, stated that there were now 70 agricultural societies in the province. Since the extension service had been moved from the agricultural college to the parliament buildings, more men had called at the extension office on business in three months than in three years at the college. This was because it was much handier for farmers to call while visiting Winnipeg. Comparing the number of entries in 1917 in the various classes with those of 1916 a decrease in the light horse classes and an increase of dairy cattle exhibits were noted. The automobile seemed to be responsible for the first result, and the efficiency of the creameries for the other. The number of agricultural societies' members in 1917 was 8,840, a slight decrease from the previous year. The total amount of government grants for the summer fairs was \$36,179 and of municipal grants \$31,750. Twelve societies have taken advantage of the summer-fallow competition. The majority of these intended to follow this competition with a standing crop competition next season, as well as continuing the summer-fallow work. The plowing match had lost some of its popularity on account of a large number of the usual competitors being with the colors.

Mr. Larcombe, of Birtle, reviewed his experiences in getting into the lime-



Exhibits of Oats, Eastern Division, Soil Products Exhibition, Winnipeg

rust wheat of 1916 for seed. Later in the session the work of the college was vigorously defended by Mr. Bridges, who was formerly connected with the field husbandry department of the college and is now farming. Mr. Bridges denied that the college or the department had advised the wholesale disposal of seed which had been rusted. He had been active in making tests of rusted seed and claimed that the information given out from the college in pamphlet form had stood the test of experience. In the discussion that ensued, it became apparent that speakers had advised the farmers not to sow rusted wheat under any consideration, but it seemed to be established that the department or the college were not responsible in any way for these assertions. A delegate from Virden stated that in his district they got wheat from Alberta, good, clean seed and that the wheat from this seed had yielded 22 bushels per acre, while the wheat from rusted seed had yielded only 11 bushels. Several delegates claimed to have had poor yields from rusted wheat.

In answer to the question as to the quality of the oats which were for sale by the seed commission, Professor T. J. Harrison of the college advised strongly that all seed secured from the

light as a producer of prize winning vegetables and grain. At first he had fought against great odds, but paid a tribute for the assistance which had been received from the present authorities.

The Big Fair at Peoria

Educational exhibits with special reference to the International Soil Products Exhibition at Peoria was the subject of an address by Professor T. J. Harrison of the agricultural college. Professor Harrison divided exhibits into three classes, those that were strictly educational, those sent out for advertising purposes and those in which the competitive feature was the most prominent. He outlined the way in which the exhibits had been prepared at the college and by the department of immigration and exhibited in Manitoba and elsewhere.

Professor Harrison then fully outlined his experiences at the Peoria exhibition in which Manitoba had made such a splendid showing. As to the impression made by Canadian exhibits he quoted a leading American agronomist as stating that the exhibits from Canada were put up with all the cunning of the Canadian for the purpose of enticing good American farmers to sell out and move to Canada. "Such exhibits," said this journal, "should not

be allowed at our fairs." This, said Professor Harrison, was an indication of the value of such exhibits in advertising the province and he asked the convention to give its opinion as to whether or not it would be advisable to go ahead this year and collect further exhibits in view of war conditions. A resolution was put before the convention and unanimously carried, advising the college and department to go ahead and collect the strongest possible exhibits for the International Soil Products Exposition to be held next October at Kansas City.

J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of agricultural societies for Ontario, outlined briefly what he had found to be the influence of agricultural society work on the general agriculture in that province. "The slogan now is 'show me,'" said Mr. Wilson. "The farmer's eye is the best trained part of him." They had found in Ontario that exhibitors had graduated from small fairs to larger ones, and that the men who are now sweeping the boards at the great national exhibition at Toronto first got their taste of exhibiting at local fairs. Mr. Wilson strongly opposed the offering of prizes of any description for grade males of any kind. He strongly advocated the establishment of field crop competitions under the auspices of agricultural societies and showed what assistance was already available from the federal treasury. "Agricultural societies should meet at least once a month," said Mr. Wilson. "They should be centres of community interest, where farmers would gather together and talk over the best methods of farming. They should have a tremendous influence in stopping the steady stream of men that were leaving the farms for the city."

Standardization of Machinery

Mr. Wilson then made a strong plea for the standardization of farm machinery. Under war conditions it was found necessary to standardize war equipment so that shells, for instance, manufactured in one of the Allied countries would fit the guns of any of the other Allied countries. He suggested that a conference be arranged between the manufacturers and the federal government and that the federal government appoint mechanical experts whose duty it would be to combine the particular excellences of different makes of machinery into one best make. This would result in standardizing repairs and would be an enormous saving without curtailing the opportunities of inventive genius. Many of the delegates expressed themselves as strongly in favor of Mr. Wilson's suggestion. One stated that there were from four to six local agents in every village representing different machine companies, while the trains were loaded with commercial travellers all working against each other. The standardization of machinery would have the effect of liberating a great many men for more profitable employment. Mr. Larcombe, of Birtle, added the further suggestion that such a move would save a great deal of the time of farmers who were pestered with local agents.

Using the Experimental Farm

How the farmer can make the best use of the experimental farms was the subject discussed by W. C. McKillican, superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon. After outlining the general methods followed on the experimental farms and showing how the results were made available to the farmers, Mr. McKillican said that the superintendents were always ready to answer letters from farmers on any problems upon which they had information. They also welcomed suggestions from farmers as to problems upon which experimental evidence was required. Such suggestions would be acted upon and experiments instituted to secure the information.

In dealing with the farm help problem, Louis Kon, until recently superintendent of immigration and colonization, stated that one of the difficulties in securing farm labor and placing it was on account of the short terms of employment. Farmers who supplied good living quarters for married couples, would have little difficulty in securing the services of such. They had

a list of between forty and fifty couples waiting in Winnipeg. Recently he had been in correspondence with an agency in Chicago which claimed to have between 500 and 600 couples or small families listed who desired to move to Western Canada and engage in agriculture provided they could be furnished with suitable living quarters.

Legislative Committee Needed

G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P., Birtle, strongly advocated that the agricultural societies have a legislative committee to watch legislation affecting the society. It was found in reviewing the municipal act that municipalities could go into almost any line of business except putting up a building for an agricultural society. A change in this regard was intimated by Mr. Malcolm. He stated that farmers were willing to raise hogs at cost or even at a loss if they were sure that they would go to the front. He strongly advocated that any part of a hog that could be exported should not be eaten in Manitoba. J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, also advocated the constitution of a legislative committee. Later a resolution was passed favoring this change. Agricultural societies should keep live lists of men having livestock and seed grain for sale, and also a live list of those who wanted the same said Mr. Evans. He suggested that the prize list of many of the agricultural societies should be revised to meet the case of a man who was a good practical all round farmer but who did not produce top-notch grain of any one kind. Prizes should be given for a collect exhibit comprising wheat, oats and barley to meet the case of the all round good farmer.

The delegate from Langruth, Man., which is situated in the Northern part of the province, outlined the achievements of an agricultural society in a new district. At Langruth they had been organized only 18 months and already had held two fairs, two poultry shows, a plowing match, a boys' and girls' fair and a short course. The agricultural society was having a splendid effect in developing community spirit and now stood sixth in membership in the province.

Some Important Resolutions

Among the resolutions passed were the following: That a sliding scale of prizes be prepared for local societies so that the number of prizes would depend on the number of exhibits; that a bounty be placed on crows and chicken hawks which prey on insect eating birds; that the bounty on adult wolves be increased so that Indians and trappers would be discouraged from shooting and trapping only young wolves, allowing the older ones to grow for breeding purposes; that bulletins issued by the department be uniform in size and perforated and that suitable binders be provided; that secretary's uniform account books be designed and published and distributed at cost, that a model prize list be issued by the department; that the department take steps to have high school boys and others placed with suitable farmers; that the government be requested to change the Agricultural Societies Act so that the convention would elect a full board. (It was pointed out in this connection that at present the department had the right to elect two members of the executive board). That all cured pork suitable for shipment overseas be withdrawn from the market and that the government provide storage for handling the same.

FARM REPAIR WEEK MARCH 11

Ottawa, February 21.—The week of March 11 to 16 is to be a farm implement inspection and repair week throughout Canada. An effort will be made to have every farmer inspect his machinery during this period, and immediately to place his orders for repairs or extra parts.

During farm implement inspection and repair week, the farmers will be asked also to overhaul their machinery to make certain that they have made arrangements for an ample supply of seed, and in general to prepare for a maximum production of food this year.

Farm More Acres at Less Cost by using the STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor

Solves the problem of that extra four horse team you need to get in the acreage you aim to crop this year, and to do summer fallowing and breaking for next year.

The Government and the Press are asking you to produce more—the Staude Mak-a-Tractor helps you to do it. Simply use your Ford car which would otherwise be idle when you are working. Your boy or girl will enjoy plowing with the Staude, and it positively won't damage your car.

Construction simple and efficient.

Change from Car to Tractor or back again made in twenty minutes easily.

Does the work of Four Big Horses and does it continuously. Put in long hours if you want to, the Staude does not get tired.

More horses mean more chores. With the Staude you ride in comfort all day and then fifteen minutes will suffice to look over the car and see that everything is ready for the next day. Costs nothing when not in use.

**Guaranteed to do the Work of Four Horses
Costs Less Than Two**



Cost Complete Only \$295 F.o.b. Winnipeg

Read These Letters

Drinkwater, Sask., July 18, 1917.
Dear Sirs:—Beg to advise you that our Ford car with tractor attachment doing fine work and giving splendid satisfaction. I have used it now for month or more and have plowed 250 acres in heavy gumbo. I am using Emerson double disc, cutting 18 inch, and plowing 7 inch and deeper, making 32 miles per day.

I am working 12 to 14 hours per day and I am very well satisfied with the machine and there is no price that would buy it from me if I could not get another two five-horse outfits, two men working with me in the field, and I am doing third more work than two outfits combined these hot days.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. R. MILLER.

Box 437, Verwood, Sask., Oct. 1, 1917.
Dear Sirs:—After having given the Staude Mak-a-Tractor a fair trial at nearly all kinds of farm work must say that we are greatly pleased with it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) NEFF BROS.

No rigid attachment. No strain on the car. The tractor pushes the car by the brackets to the rear axle. The tractor wheels draw the load. The Ford pulls nothing. Simply delivers the power to the rim of the big wheels.

The Staude is equipped with proper cooling devices so that over-heating does not occur. The Circulator special fan and pulley and new Radiator make the Ford better than ever. Does not alter the appearance of the car. Can furnish either 1917 or old model Radiators.

Write for special demonstration at your own farm to:—

**Western Canada Auto Tractor Co.
Moose Jaw, Sask.**

CLIP THE COUPON

It will bring you full particulars of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor which does the work of 4 big horses.

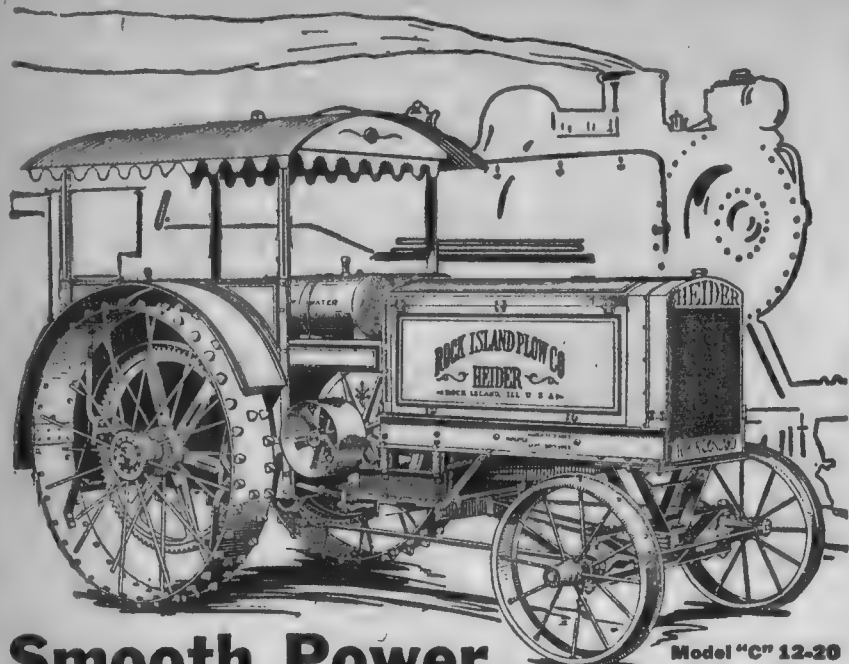
WESTERN CANADA AUTO TRACTOR CO.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Please send me full particulars regarding your Staude Mak-a-Tractor and name of your nearest dealer.

Name

P.O.

Province



Smooth Power

It is impossible to jerk the load behind a Heider Tractor. With the Heider friction transmission the power takes hold with a steady, irresistible grip like the power of a locomotive. You start the heaviest load gently whether it's behind the drawbar or on the belt. No terrific strains on machinery. You get the full power of the heavy duty, four cylinder engine, but melted to a steady, flexible flow. Easy control—seven speeds forward and seven reverse—all with one lever.

Heider

The Real All-Purpose Tractor

Burns Kerosene or Gasoline

has made a remarkable record for low upkeep cost. You cannot strip the gears—you have fewer parts to watch—less chance for breakage.

"There's no other tractor like the Heider," says one owner. "She's as good as she looks and then some." Standard four wheel construction—four cylinder, heavy duty Waukesha Motor.

Specially designed manifold. Burns either kerosene or gasoline. Switch from one fuel to the other without carburetor changes.

Heider construction is backed by its own experience of 10 successful years and 63 years of building Rock Island Farm Implements.

Write for our Tractor Catalog

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY
617 Second Avenue Rock Island, Ill.



Model "D" 9-16

with Rock Island No. 9 plow attached. Your hands operate the tractor while your foot raises or lowers the plow. Automatic power lift. Gets into fence corners easier than you ever could with a team. Sold with or without plow attached.

2, 3 and 4
"CTX" Bottoms.



Use Rock Island Tractor Plows and get good plowing no matter what tractor you own. Front furrow wheel lift, extra high clearance. "CTX" bottoms turn the soil clear over and prevent air spaces from stopping moisture.

THE ROCK ISLAND LINE
Includes Discs, Plows, Planters, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators, Manure Pliers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc.

Write for Catalog

For Sale by Waterloo Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Western Head Office: Portage la Prairie. Branches: Regina and Saskatoon.

Repairs Carried in Stock at All Branches.

Hardy Alfalfa Seed

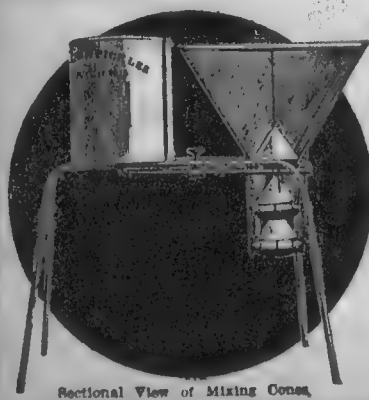
Grimm Alfalfa Seed Grown in Alberta

The Hardest known Alfalfa. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Guaranteed pure Grimm.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd., Suffield, Alta.

W. A. McGregor, Superintendent of Farms.



Sectional View of Mixing Cones

Buy a "Fox"

The most efficient, best constructed, Automatic One-Man Grain Pickler on the Market.

Construction—26 gauge galvanized iron, with steel frame; no wood used.

Capacity—125 bushels per hour.

Efficiency—Thoroughly sprinkles and then turns the grain over four times.

Strongest Pickler ever sold. Lasts a lifetime, and gives constant satisfaction.

For further particulars write to

W. J. BELL

101 Simpkins Block, REGINA, Sask.

Better Farming Club

More Letters From The Guide Seed Fair Winners

DROUGHT, FROST AND RUST

My wheat was sown April 15 and cut with the binder on August 26. It was grown on new land close to the house, a piece which I have broken up for a garden. It was broken the first week

in June, and back-set six weeks later. During the fall it was disced three times and harrowed three times. In the spring it was harrowed twice before seeding and once after. The wheat came up splendidly but it kept getting put back with frost. On June



Fred Norton.

21 it was frozen to the ground and had to make a fresh start. It grew again but came much thinner, a lot of it being killed right out. Up to this time it did not have one drop of rain, but we got rain soon after the last frost and it came along well after that until it was headed out and then it was struck with rust.

I hoed it by hand when about 4 to 6 inches high. I spent an hour or so in the evening on it until I finished the plot. I kept going through it afterwards and pulled up any weeds that I could see, by hand. After it was headed out, I kept going through it and pulled anything that I thought was not good until it got ripe.

After the wheat was ripe I picked out the best heads I could find. The remainder I cut with the binder. I threshed it by hand a little at a time when I had time to do it. I threshed it in a three deck wagon box with a good strong stick. You don't waste any grain in a wagon box. I shook the straw up with a fork and threw it out, holding what was left up to the wind, taking out the thickest of the chaff and finishing off with the fanning mill. I was not able to spend as much time as I would like to have done on my wheat but I did the best I could. I work a half section, 270 acres broken, I had a school boy six weeks in the spring and again to help this fall. I cut and stooked my own crop so I hadn't much time to spend on showing wheat. I think another year the seed fair should be held a little later and if all goes well I will take another crack at it. My wheat yielded at the rate of 15 bushels per acre.

FRED NORTON.

Dunallen, Man.

WHEAT TESTED 98 PER CENT.

In growing my registered seed wheat I selected a nice plot in the centre of a piece of summerfallow sloping to the north-west. The reason for selecting the centre of the summerfallow was to



Wm. Pick.

be away from the gophers. I think that grain in the centre of a field seems to have a better chance, and as I only had a small amount of seed I wanted to make the most of it. The land was plowed the year before about June 22, about six inches deep and was always kept black with a stroke of the harrows; never allowing the weeds any chance. I might say that I always harrow well before and after seeding. I put the seed in as soon as I can get on the land. The plot was sown on May 2 and was doing well until the frost in June which cut it down and turned it black. But it started again as the seed was very strong in vitality, having tested 98 per cent. for germination at Calgary where I always send samples of all the grain I grow.

Just before cutting this plot I went through and selected what I thought were the best heads, putting them in a bag to be threshed by hand later on. The wheat was threshed with my own small outfit which I think is the clear thing, as you can thresh when you are ready and you have nobody's weeds to bother you but your own. That seems enough at times. The pigweed was very bad in this district this year, growing on some of the best pieces of summerfallow and in some places outgrowing the wheat, which I think was on account of such a dry year.

WM. PICK.

Sulphur Springs, Alta.

BENEFITS THE FARMERS

Owing to what the plot of wheat had to contend with I scarcely expected to get a prize as it was frozen off badly when about five inches high in June and also had a very dry summer.



S. F. Marshall.

As regards the cultivation it was grown on breaking, well disced, floated and harrowed in the fall, harrowed again twice in spring before seeding and once after. It was threshed with a threshing machine and cleaned in the usual way with the fanning mill.

Owing to a very busy time and scarcity of help I did not hand-pick it as I would like to have done. The sheaf was selected after it was all cut, being an uneven crop it was easy to select from. The yield was 38 bushels to the acre. I sowed the 100 pounds that I received from you on one and a half acres which I consider gave good results.

I think your plan of distribution of registered seed grain will be a great benefit to farmers and I will be glad if I am able to secure some more seed wheat of another kind.

S. F. MARSHALL.

Winter, Sask.

IMPROVED AS SEASON ADVANCED

On looking over the paper during the idle days of last winter the first announcement of small plots of registered seed met my views at once. Under the club's regulations I managed to get the two subscribers to The Guide, an before seed time I was the possessor of 20 pounds of registered Marquis wheat.



Ed. W. McConnell and his son, now Overseas

On May 15 I seeded it on the south side of a nice poplar bluff, on land slightly facing the south. The land was fairly new, plowed in the fall of 1916. The seed was almost enough for a quarter acre. Apart from the usual work of

putting in the wheat seed no extra labor was spent. From the date of seeding until about June 12 the growth was splendid. After the heavy frost throughout Manitoba followed by dry weather the plot looked like a complete failure, but later a few local showers fell and things looked as if we would have at least half a crop. By cutting time we had a fair stand. No head selecting was done this year. The grain was cut with the binder at time of maturity, stooked without capping, threshed in the usual way, and cleaned through an ordinary fanning mill.

The sheaf selected was taken from an ordinary sheaf and not selected from the plot while standing. Owing to shortage of farm help no extra work was given to either sample or sheaf. From the 20 pounds we threshed 300 pounds besides the sheaf that was used. In shipping the sample a nice clean bag should be used also half-inch lumber for crating the sheaf.

ED. W. McCONNELL.

Hamiota, Man.

A PRIZE ALFALFA ESSAY

The Duhamel Union of the U.F.W.A. has held garden competitions for the past three years for children. Vegetables and flowers were grown. Dean Howes of the College of Agriculture, University of Alberta, has been the judge at these competitions. Last year a special was added for a plot of alfalfa. The first year that alfalfa was judged for general growth, cultivation and freedom from weeds. This year it will be judged for seed. One of the conditions of the competition was that the contestants had each to write an essay on alfalfa. No prize was given, but this essay was to be published in The Guide as a mark of honor. The following, which is the prize-winning essay, was written by Lillian Hambly, a 14 year old girl in grade 8 in the public school. The essays were all well written and it was difficult to decide between them.

Alfalfa

By the word alfalfa we mean a good fodder or pasture plant. It was formerly found in central Asia, as the Persians tell us in their records of it. From Persia it was taken to Greece about the time of the battle of Thermopylae, and probably used for the army. The Romans took it to Italy, where it flourished. It was then sown in North Africa and from there went to Spain. Finally it got as far northward as France and Britain.

The Spaniards brought it with them to Peru and Mexico and from there it spread northwards to California. On the eastern coast it was introduced either by the French or English and now it is found all over North America.

There are different kinds of alfalfa, such as the Arabian, Hop Lucerne and Sand Lucerne.

The one I am about to describe is the Sand Lucerne, which I grew in my garden. The stem is upright and branching and grows to two feet or over in height. The leaves are in trefoil form and very thick. The flower is very much the same as a clover and is purple. The seed pods are spiral in form and usually very full of seeds that look very much like poppy seeds. The roots are quite long, thus opening up the soil to great depths.

Alfalfa is used for hay for cattle and sheep, and along with other fodder is good for horses. If used for hay it should be piled up till the moisture escapes as the sun dries it. Sometimes it is ground up and used like bran. As a pasture it is used for hogs. It is very rich in nitrogen and hence good for the soil. It can be cut from one to three times a year.

To grow alfalfa successfully it must first be inoculated. This may be done by putting milk on the stove to heat and when it has cooled putting some of the culture of alfalfa bacteria in it. Then mix the seeds up in this and plant them as soon as they are dry, about two inches deep and in rows about 20 inches apart. The alfalfa begins to show above the ground in about two weeks.

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500,000 Caragana, 1 to 3 ft.
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5,000 Ontario Maple, 2 to 6 ft.
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25,000 Russian Golden Willow in all sizes.
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will be very scarce this spring. It will pay you to get new seed. Send us your order early. We have several thousand bushels of the best varieties, Bovee, Early Ohio, Six Weeks, Delawares, etc., etc.

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COLLECTION NO. 2. 15 packets of Reliable Flower Seeds. **.25**
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Anton Mickelson

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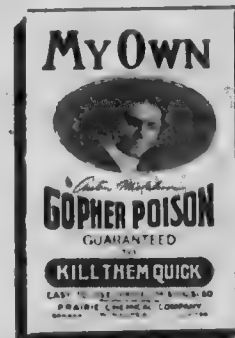
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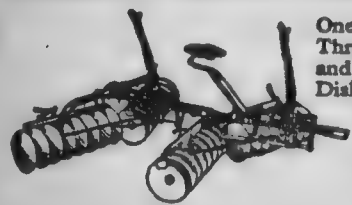
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BISSELL Double Action Harrows will thoroughly cultivate



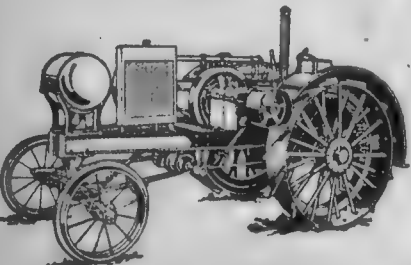
and pulverize any soil. One Harrow is Out Throw; the other is In Throw. They are simply constructed, rigid and durable. The Gangs are flexible and the Disk Plates are so designed that they "hang" right into the soil. Bissell Harrows are built in sizes and weights suitable for horse or tractor use. Write Dept. D for catalogue.

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MUCH WORK AT THE
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NEW PRICES NOW IN EFFECT

The duty on tractors has been removed; write for our new low price. Farmers are advised to order their tractors early on account of the uncertainty of delivery owing to shipping facilities being limited. Let us send you booklet of letters from Canadian users, and illustrated catalog

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WINNIPEG LTD.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

By A. P. Stevenson



A. P. STEVENSON

The early settlers in a new country were as a rule too busy with breaking the prairie and similar work to pay much attention to the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs. As the land is brought under cultivation however, and money becomes more plentiful, there comes a desire to plant trees, shrubs and flowers on the home grounds. Those who live in towns and cities begin the work of lawn making and planting ornamentals earlier because of the smaller extent of their grounds. "Ornamentals" is a nursery term meaning trees and shrub intended for decorative purposes.

The first attempts at landscape gardening usually result in expensive failures, because varieties are planted that are not adapted to our prairie climate. Selections are often made at random from some eastern catalogue, many varieties of which are unsuited to our western conditions. Purely as a financial venture, money wisely spent on the decorations of the grounds will add greatly to the selling value of the property, to say nothing of the pleasure and satisfaction of the home surroundings which cannot be measured by dollars and cents. On the other hand, homesickness and dissatisfaction often comes to the dwellers on the prairies simply from the lack of a few trees, flowers and shrubs such as grew around their old home in the east. Anything that will make the surroundings of the farm home more cheerful adds to the working ability of the dwellers there.

Planting and Care

Shrubs should be planted in thick, irregular clusters or groups with no sod among the plants in the group. The common way of planting shrubs is to scatter them out singly, so that each lonesome little bush soon gets sodbound and its days are few and full of trouble. Groups should be mainly in the corners and at the sides, and back of the lawn, leaving the centre of the lawn free. Cutting up the centre of the lawn with beds of geraniums or other flowers should be avoided. These appear to better advantage in the front of clumps of shrubbery or near the house. Trees should not be planted in straight lines except on division lines. Drives and walks should be laid out in graceful curves. These curves must appear for the purpose of passing some obstacle, otherwise the eye is not satisfied and there is the constant temptation to "cut across" the grass, hence trees and shrubs should be planted in the hollows of the curves.

The greatest enemy to trees and shrubs on the lawn is grass. The grass roots rob the soil of moisture. During the first 10 years of a tree's life it must be protected against having its moisture robbed by grass roots. After that it will be able to take care of itself. Clean cultivation is better than mulch unless in light sandy soil. If watering becomes necessary remove the top soil slightly and give a thorough soaking, then replace the soil. This should be left saucer shaped, so as to more readily catch the rain from passing showers.

Some Hardy Ornamentals

The following is a brief descriptive list of some of the most hardy and desirable ornamental trees and shrubs that are safe to plant anywhere in this country, provided there is a windbreak or shelterbelt. On our farm lawn we have over 100 ornamental trees and shrubs growing and giving satisfaction. It will be understood therefore that the short list given does not by any means exhaust the list of pretty things that with a little care and attention will grow and give pleasure to the planter in this new country.

Manchurian Maple (*Acer Ginnala*). A hardy maple forming a large shrub or small tree. The bright red coloring of leaves in the autumn makes this graceful dwarf maple desirable for the lawn.

Soft or Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). As received from the east, this tree kills back, but trees on our grounds from Minnesota seed are now 50 feet in height and have been bearing seed for many years. The resultant seedlings appear to be as hardy now as the box elder.

Tartarian Maple (*Acer Tartaricum*). A handsome large shrub or small tree with foliage coloring beautiful in autumn.

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch. There are many beautiful specimens of this tree to be found on private lawns throughout this country. It is without doubt the queen of lawn trees either in this country or any other. It is a tall slender tree with long, graceful, drooping branches. The pruning knife should never be used on it. The many slender, weeping branches from the main stem add to the beauty of the tree and should not be removed. It should be planted where it will not be crowded by other trees. Our oldest specimens are over 30 feet in height.

Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus Agastifolia*). This beautiful little tree is an importation from Russia. It is allied to the buffalo berry. Its silvery leaves give it an olive-like appearance. Our oldest specimens are over 20 feet in height with rounded top and long narrow leaves, silvery white beneath, light green above. The small yellow blossoms are remarkable for their spicy fragrance.

Caragana. This shrub has been more extensively planted throughout the prairie provinces than any other. There are something like twenty varieties of this hardy shrub. The *Arborescens*, being the coarse common variety and being easily propagated from seed, is the sort mostly planted. The dwarf varieties, such as *Caragana Pygmaea* and *Caragana Frutescens* are far superior in flower and foliage and for hedge purposes.

Mountain Ash. Another tree of great beauty. Its rich dark foliage and bright red berries give it a striking appearance. It is somewhat liable to sunscald in exposed locations.

Honeysuckle. There are a great many varieties and types of this hardy shrub. The dwarf form, *Lonicera Alberti*, forms a dense rounded mass of bluish green foliage. The Tartarian form is of upright habit. Blossoms in all the forms range from white to dark pink.

Varieties of Lilac

Lilac (*Syringa*). The lilacs are universal favorites both in flower and in foliage. The flowers range in color from white through various shades of lilac, purple and red. This group of ornamental shrubs contains many varieties that are quite hardy with us. The common lilac is too well known to need description. Aside from this a few varieties of outstanding merit might be noted: Charles X. This is a very profuse bloomer. Its large clusters of rich reddish purple flowers are produced in great abundance. The flowers are highly fragrant. Josikea. This is a robust growing species. Its leaves are large and glossy, of a deep green color. It flowers about ten days later than the common variety. The clusters are smaller, of bluish purple color, and have little perfume. Vilosa. A low growing variety with flowers of an attractive shade of pale bluish rose, and pleasant fragrance. Blooms two weeks later than the common lilac. Madam Casimie Perier. A variety with pure white double flowers produced in large clusters.

Other Hardy Shrubs

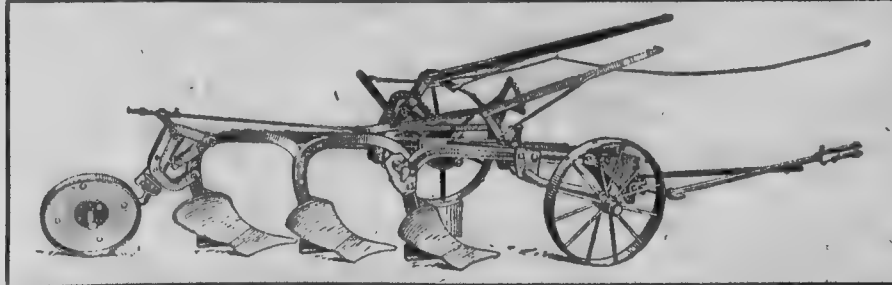
Siberian Almond. A low bush of compact habit. This is the first shrub to bloom on our grounds in spring. It bears pink blossoms nearly an inch in diameter, followed by almond shaped pods.

Spiraeas. The spiraeas are a very popular and useful class of ornamental

JOHN DEERE PLOWS *for* LIGHT TRACTORS

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John Deere Tractor Plows can be used with any standard tractor. They are simply and very strongly constructed.



Nos. 5 and 6, Two, Three or Four Bottoms

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We have a Bottom to suit your soil.

Automatic lift—No gears, sprockets or chains, high and level. Quick detachable shares. No trouble to remove. Only one nut. Stronger beams of John Deere special steel—**warranted not to bend or break.** *The Very Latest and most Up-to-date Tractor Plow.*

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shrubs, well adapted for the shrubby border or for growing in single specimens on the lawn. *S. Arguta*. This is one of the best and earliest bloomers in the flowering season the bush is covered with feathery clusters of small white flowers; height three to four feet. *S. Van Houttei*. One of the most beautiful and well-known of the early blooming sorts. The flowers are white and about one third of an inch across. Usually grows from four to six feet high. *S. Sorbifolia*. This is a very distinct form with long compound leaves and small white flowers.

Thunberg's Barberry. This species appears to be immune from barberry rust. This shrub seldom exceeds three feet in height. The flowers are of a greenish color succeeded by scarlet berries which hang on the bush all winter. The purple leaved variety is also very desirable.

Smooth Sumach. A native of Manitoba. Has fern-like leaves turning to a rich red in autumn. Has terminal panicles of crimson fruit.

There are a number of other varieties not mentioned that are well worthy of notice, but the above may be enough to consider seriously at one time.

Mail Bag

Continued from Page 19

increase his already exorbitant prices so as to cover all taxes, both income and patriotic. The farmer must submit to this; and not only pays his own but the other fellow's as well. Remedy: After adjusting prices, limit them all or none.

HARVEY J. PEARSON.
Macleod, Alta.

ELEVATOR CO.'S DIVIDEND

Editor, Guide:—It is difficult to understand the mind of a writer like Bert Santer or to have patience with him—he is a "peculiar" brother. He roundly attacks all organized Grain Growers, all shareholders in (I suppose) the Saskatchewan Co-operative Eleva-

tor Co.—he designates all these without exception as—"men who are wolves in sheep's clothing of the Grain Growers' Association." This is extraordinary.

He says "the shareholders have much satisfaction in receiving 100 per cent. dividend and every one will defend that 100 per cent."; intimates that farmers are as much "big hogs" as the big interests. Let us go to the facts. Where can he prove that the shareholders have ever received 100 per cent. on money they invested in the elevator company? He cannot. The actual dividend paid has never exceeded 8 per cent., a certain sum has each year been added to the share to pay it up gradually—the amount this year so added is \$2.50. There is nothing extravagant in this. I was at the annual convention in Regina last November. Here are some figures: Farmers put through the Company's elevators 34,588,637 bushels of grain. The net profits of the year's trading from all sources were \$913,564. Surely not a large item on so large a business. If the line companies had handled it for the farmers it is too likely they would have made considerably more profit

out of it. But out of this again the federal government took \$745,097 as war tax (this year's and last). This is quite a large sum taken out of profits. After paying the interest on shares and the \$2.50 added, there was added to reserves some \$150,000—again not a big amount. Moreover, \$14,646 was given to Red Cross and other funds. The interest and reserve, \$150,000, absorbed the net profits.

Is Mr. Santer a practical business man? He intimates 6 per cent. is all that farmers should receive for dividend on stock. Is he opposed to a reserve being built up against emergencies? It appears so. If he wishes to be consistent I submit he knows how much capital he put into farming, and when he gets six per cent. net profit, the balance he should give for the benefit of the suffering. A farmer cannot get a loan under eight per cent. or borrow from a bank for less. I heard of a line company writing to an elevator agent complaining that his overweight of wheat did not exceed 200 bushels for the year. Now the Co-operative Elevator Company have a system by which all their elevator operators receive

less money in proportion as they have overweight, for this is robbing the farmer. It is to prevent the exploitation of the farmer that the company was formed. It is co-operative in principle; it is honest in its dealings, its profits are not unreasonable. There must be a large reserve fund to prevent a disaster, and while its dividends are a good return on money invested, they are away down below 100 per cent.

Does Mr. Santer imagine for a moment that if the co-operating farmers' wheat were handled for less, that the ultimate consumer would get his flour cheaper? Would the milling trust or retail merchant sell it for any lower price? I am convinced that they would not.

W. HORDERN.
Dundurn, Sask.

WHO PAYS THE INCOME TAX?

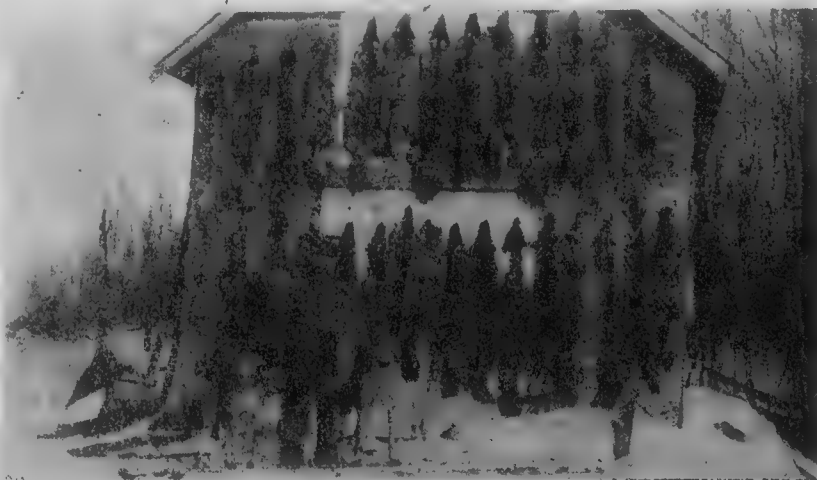
Let it be thoroughly understood in discussing this subject that agriculturists are perfectly willing to pay a just share of the expenses of this great war. But if this tax as set forth in extracts published by our daily papers is levied indiscriminately under present conditions a grave injustice will be done the farming communities throughout the Dominion and especially the West.

It is generally conceded that agriculture is the back-bone of the prosperity of this country—all other industries, corporations, laborers and various kinds of business look to the farmer either directly or indirectly for their financial success.

If you tax these classes without placing a limit on their prices similar to that placed on the farmers' prices, you simply encourage them to increase their already exorbitant prices enough to cover the tax and likely a generous margin besides.

The farmer must have these classes' goods or services, and under existing conditions he must pay a large percentage if not all the tax.

HARRY J. PEARSON.
Macleod, Alta.



Sport and Profit. The Season's Catch of W. A. Maynard, Dauphin, Man.



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The Oldest and Largest
Scrap Iron and Metal Dealers in Western Canada
Wanted at once any quantity of mixed country SCRAP IRON,
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Carload Lots Our Specialty
We have been giving our customers satisfaction since 1884. We
guarantee to please you. Scrap iron is now bringing good prices—
sell while the market is high. Correspondence solicited. Write to-
day for our latest price list.

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Are You Good at Arithmetic?

*Have You Ever Figured How Many Gophers
One Pair Are Responsible For, In 2 Years?*

To emphasize how Gophers multiply, we have arranged this
problem, with prizes for the correct answers. Try it and you will
see the necessity of using "GOPHERCIDE" early and generously.

PROBLEM

Given one pair of gophers three months old on 1st January, 1918.
In three months they breed and produce three pairs, and every three
months thereafter three pairs are produced. Each pair of young in
their turn at six months of age produce three pairs, and three pairs
every three months thereafter. In two years time how many gophers
will there be if none have died or been killed in the period?

For each correct answer received by April 1st, 1918, we will
send on that date, free of charge, a full size package of

"GOPHERCIDE"

"IT GETS THE GOPHERS EVERY TIME"

Millions of dollars are lost every
year to the farmers of Manitoba,
Alberta and Saskatchewan because
of Gophers. From the day the first
tender shoots peep from the earth,
until the grain is harvested, the
western wheat fields feed a multitude
of Gophers.

This shows the importance of using
"Gophercide", the one poison that
can be depended upon to get the
gopher every time. Gophers eagerly
eat wheat poisoned with "Gopher-

cide", because the bitter taste of the
strychnine is completely disguised.
"Gophercide" is soluble in warm
water, and dissolves completely with-
out the aid of acids or vinegar.
Wheat, soaked in "Gophercide", stays
deadly until eaten. It is not affected
by either rain, weather or climate.

Try the problem—win a package
of "Gophercide"—and use it early
and often and save your wheat.
Attach coupon to your answer and
send before April 1st, 1918.

W.G.G.

COUPON

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited,
MONTREAL.

I attach coupon, cut from advertisement of
"Gophercide" Problem.

NAME

ADDRESS

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National Drug and Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal.

Western Branches:

WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, EDMONTON,
NELSON, VANCOUVER and VICTORIA.

Rural Municipal Affairs

Continued from Page 14

sible and intelligent persons elected
to the governing body. The following
account gives in brief some of the work
done by the municipality of Portage
la Prairie:—

The Good Roads Act has been adopted
by the council; this system provides
for the construction of 230 miles of
main roads, with all bridges and cul-
verts of concrete or constructed accord-
ing to the Good Roads Act. Natural
drainage being a first consideration, all
ditches and drains will be dug to grade,
forming outlets for the water to drain
off to natural channels.

A total of 73 miles will be graded
and gravelled, this including 26½ miles
of provincial highway and 46½ miles
of municipal road. The earth roads will
be graded up to the size and shape re-
quired for permanent form, and will
therefore be ready for gravel at any
time.

The object of the Good Roads Act
is to minimize expenditure and obtain
permanent results, and the advantages
are plainly evident. They add to the
land value of the community, provide
a means for wider social intercourse
and reduce the actual cost of trans-
portation. Permanent culverts and
bridges ensure safety for heavy loads.
Both in appearance and utility they
mark a stride in advancement.

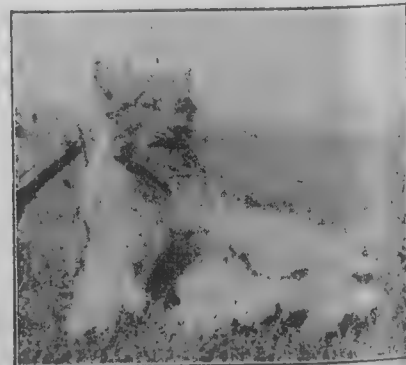
Provision has been made for a rest
room in the town of Portage la Prairie.
This town is the chief centre of a well
populated farming community; the room
therefore is used a great deal, and has
proved its value to the many ladies
who have availed themselves of its
comforts. Our municipality has under-
taken to help finance this, and resulting
conditions are very satisfactory.

The municipality also provides for a
district nurse. It is her duty to inspect
the 41 schools in the municipality semi-
annually and to visit the homes of the
children. Such supervision over the
health and cleanliness of the child and
his surroundings naturally produces a
marked effect on child welfare. Health-
ier children; living under more sanitary
conditions and conforming to higher
standards of life, are the result, so as
a community we shall reap the benefits
directly in more able-bodied and con-
sequently more efficient manhood and
womanhood.

Noxious weeds have proved a menace
to our land, robbing the soil of its fer-
tility. Recognizing this fact, the mu-
nicipality have in their employ a
noxious weed inspector. He visits
the farming districts annually, report-
ing on prevailing conditions and taking
effective measures to prevent the spread
and reproduction of these undesirable
plants.

The only bounty paid by the munici-
pality is that offered for wolf heads,
this bounty being two dollars per head.
Last year this amounted to \$1,840, which
meant a destruction of 920 wolves in
a year. It would also be advisable for
the council to offer a bounty for go-
phers and other destructive animals.

Innumerable calls are made upon the
municipality for charitable purposes.
Substantial grants have been given
from time to time to the Red Cross,
and recently have been completed for
a monthly donation of yarn for knit-
ting. The Old Folk's Home, the Hos-
pital, the Home for Incurables, have
all received grants, while lesser dona-
tions have been made to other worthy
charitable institutions.



Lynx Shot Near Alameda, Sask., last Summer
by E. E. Bean.



Build Now; Save Money

We save you one-third the cost of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, lath, etc., for your new house, barn, or outbuilding.

You Can Afford to Build with farm produce yielding a good price and buying on our plan which cuts out all profits, expenses and bad debts of the middlemen.

Write Today for Price List giving prices, freight included, to your nearest station. Don't throw money away by buying before getting it.

What We Have Saved Others
C. Stewart, Pandora, Alta: "I saved enough on my lumber to pay my carpenter. Everybody says my lumber is best seen in this country."
J. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask.: "Am well pleased with my lumber. Consider I saved \$300 on the car by buying from you."

Examination Before Payment
A small house or barn usually makes a minimum carload. If you don't need that much, club with your neighbors. Save them money, too. Send us your lumber bill or list. We'll quote on it by return mail.

Everything in Lumber for the Builder

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CHALLENGE COLLARS
WATERPROOF
ECONOMICAL
ALWAYS DRESSY
NO EXPENSE FOR LAUNDRY BILLS
DULL FINISH, JUST LIKE BEST LINEN
AT YOUR DEALER'S, OR DIRECT, for 25c
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IS NO MORE
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COME TO
HARRISON
HOT SPRINGS
You'll find here a panacea for your winter ills or tired muscles—especially your rheumatic ones.
Harrison is one of the most beautiful spots in the world, only 70 miles east of Vancouver, B. C., in the heart of the mountains on a lake forty miles long. Mild, salubrious climate. Write for analysis of sulphur and potash waters.
St. Alice Hotel
Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.
J. O'BRIEN, Mgr.
Get off at Agassiz, on C. P. R. Main Line
Busses Meet Every Train
FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE

Principles of Weed Control

Continued from Page 8

good rotations are not now being practised. In considering this question four important facts should be kept in mind: (1) Perennial hay crops will control weeds having short lived seeds, such as wild oats, (2) an occasional fallow encourages germination of weed seeds in the soil and permits killing the seeds before seed formation, (3) hoed crops will lessen the frequency of fallowing but may not prove profitable on a large acreage under present economic conditions, (4) early maturing crops that may be harvested before weeds ripen enable one to prevent seed development. Among these early crops are grain crops to be cut for forage, winter rye and early barley.

A 20 per cent. solution of iron sulphate (100 lbs. to 50 gallons is sufficient for one acre) applied on bright sunny days to mustard coming into bloom will prevent much of it developing. Another solution used is a two per cent. solution of copper sulphate (10 lbs. to 50 gallons per acre). The chemicals are applied with either a barrel sprayer and hand pump, a potato sprayer or a traction sprayer.

Some investigators claim that the iron sulphate solution will kill all mustards, cow cockle, dandelion, Canada thistle, bindweed, plantain, ragweed and some other weeds. Others are less optimistic. In any case the practice of spraying for weed control is expensive and cumbersome and has not yet come into general use.

Sheep, Smothering, Hand Pulling

Sheep, when pasture is short, aid in controlling mustard, plantain, thistle, lamb's quarters and shepherd's purse, but they seldom touch stinkweed and blue burr.

Leafy crops on spring ploughing aid in the control of quack by smothering. It is a fact also that by the crowding and shading of crops many young weeds are prevented from developing. Why do we find so many weeds where the drill has missed a strip and relatively few in the grain? In our opinion this fact is of great significance and should be appreciated by every grain grower. If we can succeed in giving our crops a good "start" particularly after having given the weeds a "set back" our problem will be made much easier; and a good even stand with no misses is important for the same reason. Tar paper is sometimes used to smother Canada or sow thistle when found in small areas.

Hand pulling weeds is expensive and with labor at present prices is impracticable except on small areas or as a preventative measure on relatively clean land. Where only a few weeds are present in a field under these conditions "an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure," and roguing a field may be much less expensive than leaving the weeds to multiply and add to the difficulties of future production.

Poisonous Weeds

The following weeds have at various times been reported to be more or less poisonous to stock eating them:—Water hemlock (cicuta or poison parsnip), larkspur, loco weeds, sneeze weeds, death canons, poison ivy, corn cockle and cow cockle seeds, lupines (See U. S. D. A. Bul. No. 405), wild tomato or night shade (not always), crocus (hairs, balls of felt in stomach) and spear grass (not after seeds fall).



Which One is the Most Frightened?



BUILDS BETTER ROADS AT LESS COST

That's because the Adams Grader which leans against the load moves more dirt with less power than any straight wheel grader. The

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is guaranteed, in actual road building or maintenance, to move more dirt with less power (mold-board scouring and without side draft on the power) than any other grader of same length blade.

The economy and efficiency of the Adams Adjustable Leaning-Wheel Grader can be Proved by Test on your own road, before a sale is made. Write for free illustrated catalog showing Adams Grader at work under various conditions.



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WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

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If you are insured under an Imperial Life profit-sharing policy your premiums can never be increased. On the contrary, you can use the profits allotted to you every five years to reduce future premiums. So, the longer your policy remains in force, the smaller will become the yearly payments required to maintain it.

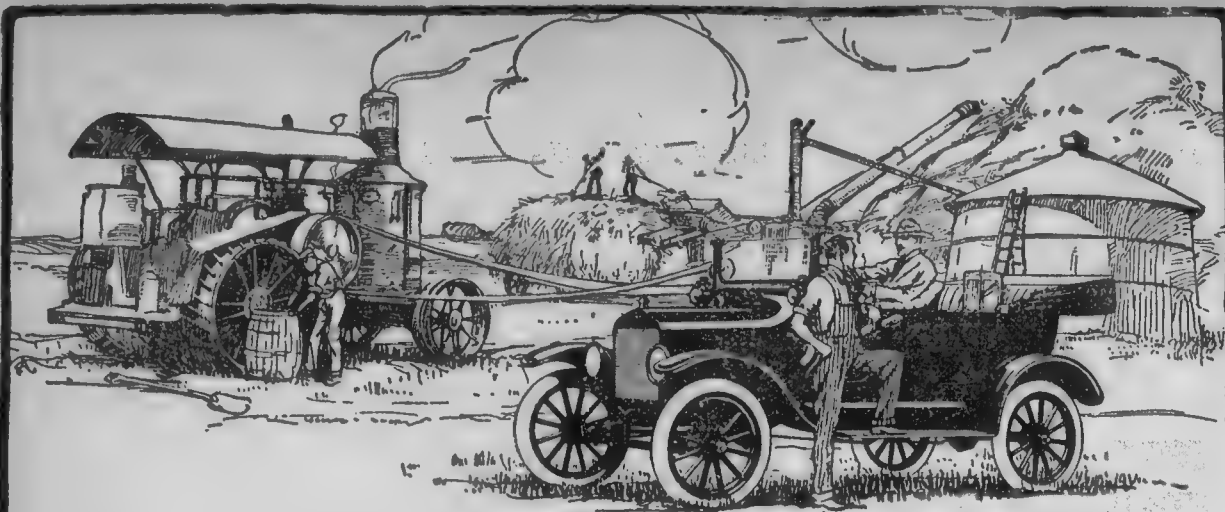
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Fill in and return the coupon below and we'll send you an interesting booklet about Imperial policies.

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The Best Farm or Ranch Car

YOU would replace your "general utility" team with a powerful, sturdy, Ford car at once, we believe, if you but figured the matter out carefully.

The Ford is especially suited to western conditions and your needs. It is equal to rough roads, big loads and long distances. These are the very tests to which you will put your car.

A Ford will run your errands for repairs, grease, mail and countless other necessities quickly and cheaply. It will save you weeks of time and money. It will be one of your best investments. It will make prairie life more enjoyable. You need a car and need it badly. The Ford is the utility car for the Western Farmer.

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Runabout - \$475
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Just try a Gilson Grinding Outfit on our new free trial plan, and you will wonder how you ever got along without it. Your farm is not complete without this outfit. You'll be surprised how quickly a Gilson outfit on your farm will pay for itself.

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GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.
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The Future of Commerce

Continued from Page 9

purposes, and on there being no hostile discrimination against foreign countries. But the Conference urges equally the importance of the utmost possible development by appropriate government action of the resources of every country for the benefit not only of its own people but also of the world; and the need for an international agreement for the enforcement in all countries of the legislation on factory conditions, hours of labor and the prevention of "sweating" and unhealthy trades necessary to protect the workers against exploitation and oppression."

Effect in America, Especially Canada

All over Europe organized labor is forming alliances with co-operatives and their united influences will probably suffice to prevent any increase or at least any prolonged continuance of those conspiracies in restraint of trade which are called Tariff systems. The world shortage will for years to come make import duties appear both oppressive and ridiculous and the need for international control of supplies will demand their suspension in many lines. Sooner or later this process of converting the bulk of the export trade into an import trade and the adoption of the principle of unified purchasing in the country of production will have the similar result of proving the stupid futility of import duties.

It will probably take longer to penetrate the minds of our governors in Canada than anywhere else but there is no disguising the fact that if America and Canada were not now regarded and managed as one economic unit there would be the greatest waste and inconvenience. Ontario and Quebec are largely dependent upon the U. S. A. for coal and the United States in its turn would be in a position of great difficulty without our pulp. Reciprocity in natural products has been established and has come to stay and it will require more than ordinary effort on the part of our reactionaries and selfish interests to persuade the plain folk of Canada that an increase of trade between the two neighboring countries is a disastrous crime.

Here in North America we are just beginning to feel the full effects of restrictive regulations in trade and food supplies. They should have been instituted at least a year ago and the delay will only mean their longer survival after peace arrives. Food prices will continue high and the people must see to it that the Government does not permit our millers and produce merchants to sell our products to outsiders who are willing to pay fancy prices before all domestic needs are supplied at moderate rates. Sooner or later, if the war continues, the Government will have to buy at the public expense in large quantities, coal and other necessities. If, as is anticipated, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific are taken over by the State, the Government will have to make large external purchases on their behalf and the Commission, which was established to purchase war supplies, will need to continue in perpetuity.

But the greatest opportunity of all for taking advantage of the new developments in commerce will come to the United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. They are more or less public organizations and have a special standing of their own. It should be their business to take advantage of the need that will be felt in all European countries for securing a steady market for manufactured exports and begin to make arrangements for purchasing in large quantities the articles, which their members will need. They control vast supplies of wheat which the manufacturing countries will need and will be in a position to make exceedingly profitable bargains with the organizations which will control the export trade of these countries. The war has seen a tremendous extension of the co-operative movement in Britain and its steps are daily being turned more and more to manufacturing and primary production. We may look forward to the day when the co-operative organizations of the Canadian farmers will do a large

volume of manufacturing on their own account but pending this development the coming stress, which the process of recovery for a stricken world will bring, can best be met for them by a close and energetic alliance with the co-operative organizations of Europe.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

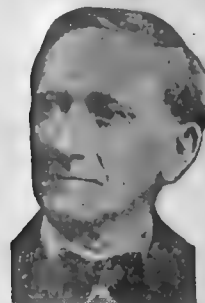
Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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BROOKS' APPLIANCE the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U.S. Patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth \$ 7.00

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Whalebone Vulcanite Plates 15.00

If your false teeth do not fit see us — we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

Dr. Parsons

McGreary Bldg. Portage Ave.
WINNIPEG
Over G.T.P. Railway Office

Humor

Pastor: I was so sorry for your wife during the sermon this morning, doctor. She had such a dreadful fit of coughing that the eyes of the whole congregation were fixed upon her.

Doctor: Don't be unduly alarmed. She was wearing her new hat for the first time.

A Chinaman was asked if there were good doctors in China.

"Good doctors!" he exclaimed. "China have best doctors in world. Hang Chang one good doctor; he great; save life, to me."

"You don't say so! How was that?"

"Me velly bad," he said. "Me callee Doctor Han Kon. Giv some medicine. Get velly, velly ill. Me callee Doctor San Sing. Giv more medicine. Me glow worse—go die. Blimebly callee Doctor Hang Chang. He got no time; no come. Save life."



Corporal (instructing awkward recruit in rifle practice): I told you to take a fine sight, you dub; don't you know what a fine sight is?

Rookie: Sure, a boat full of corporals sinking.

Cockneys are quick at repartee, but their wives can generally go them one better. Mrs. Higgs, in the East End of London, was speaking to her friend, Mrs. Nokes: "Come 'ome ter me 'e did, an' said 'e'd lost 'is money—slipt thro' a 'ole in 'is pocket. 'Yus, I sez, 'but by the way ye're wavin' abaht, it seems to me it's slipt thro' a 'ole in yer fice.'"

Colonels by Kindness

A group of Northerners at a hotel in Louisville were poking fun at the partiality of Southerners for the titles of "colonel," "major" and "judge."

"What is a colonel hereabouts?" asked one of the group, and there immediately followed a discussion. Finally a colored attendant was drawn in.

"Well, gents," said the negro, "dere's lots of ways to answer dat question. Ise knowed folks what was born kunnels—it jest run in de blood foh generations. An' Ise knowed folks what was jest app'inted to be kunnels. An' yit others what was made kunnels by bein' kind to niggers. Foh instance, any man dat gives me a dollah is a kunnel to me hencefo' th foreveh."



Sandy had returned to his native Scotch village after a visit to London. When someone asked him what he thought of the great city he said:

"It's a grand place, but the folks there are not honest."

"How is that?" asked his friend.

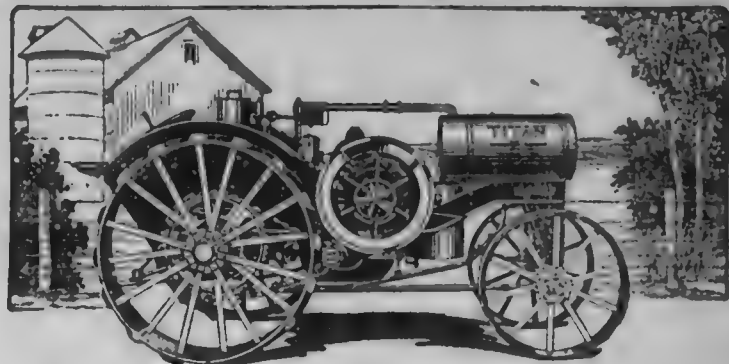
"Well, I bought a box of pins labeled 'a thousand for a penny,' and coming home in the train I counted them, and I found they were seventeen short."

"Look here," the poet gasped to the editor, "I wrote a poem about my little boy and began the first verse with these words: 'My son, my pigmy counterpart.'"

"Yes?"

The poet drew a newspaper from his pocket. "Read!" he blazed. "See what your compositor did to my opening line."

The editor read: "My son, my pig, my counterpart."



International Tractor Service

WISE tractor buyers insist upon three features: Their tractors must operate on the cheapest fuel a farmer can buy. They must be so simple that the farmer or his help can operate them. They must do enough good work in the field, and at the belt, to more than pay for themselves. Titan 10-20 and International 15-30-h. p. tractors meet all three of these demands.

One reason for the very satisfactory records these tractors make is the service our local dealers and branch houses give—a service that enables farmers to keep their tractors going whenever there is work to do. It includes all necessary instructions in the care and handling of the machines.

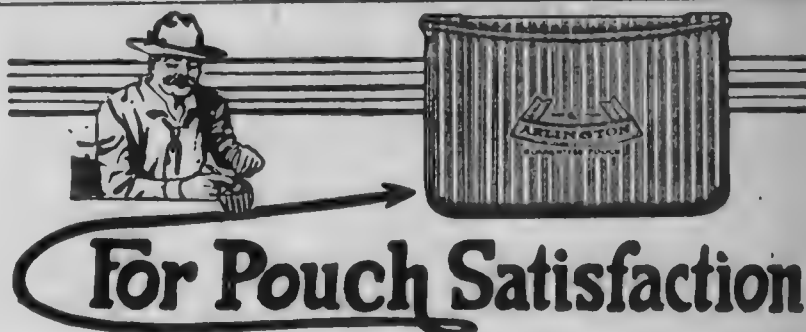
Keep this service feature in mind when you come to buy a tractor. It applies equally to our Titan 10-20-h. p. and International 15-30-h. p. tractors. There is such a demand for these tractors that we cannot promise as early deliveries as you may desire unless you act promptly. Send for catalogues now, make your decision soon, and you will have your tractor for the heavy rush work of early spring. Address the nearest branch house listed below.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.



For Pouch Satisfaction

Have you ever considered that a real cool smoke depends on the condition of your tobacco? Tobacco kept in an

ARLINGTON
Tobacco Pouch

is always cool and moist, for the thick red rubber of which the Arlington is made ensures your tobacco in proper condition. Unlike the pouch of inferior quality, the Arlington is moisture proof—the rubber will not become hard and a guarantee for two years of reasonable service goes with each pouch.

The Arlington may be had in oval or square shapes—in a variety of sizes. Priced from 50c up, according to size.

Insist upon your dealer showing you an Arlington. You will know it by the trade mark stamped on the face.

One pair outwears. Two pairs of ordinary overalls

HEADLIGHT OVERALLS (UNION MADE)
MADE IN CANADA
LARNED CARTER & CO. MFRS. SARNIA.



War Time Business and Profits Both Are Vital

Vicious Tendencies Toward Business Life--Need of Fair Play--Farmers, Manufacturers and Other Producers and their Products--Danger of Strangling Industry and Drying up the Sources of our Wealth--Taxation and Expansion--Unworthy Socialism

Being the Text of an Address delivered before the Canadian Club of Orillia by S. R. Parsons, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Published under the sanction of the Executive Committee of the Association, as being of interest to all Canadians at this time.

"Canadians, let us know each other better—let us understand and sympathize with each other's problems—for in that knowledge lies increased production, good feeling between city and country, prosperity in reason and fair play for all," was the burden of a thoughtful and far-reaching address by Mr. S. R. Parsons, President Canadian Manufacturers' Association, speaking, February 8, before a very large meeting of the Canadian Club of Orillia.

Continuing, Mr. Parsons said:

"It should surely be possible to discuss dispassionately, and with fairness to all interests, some present tendencies in our public mind toward the business life of the country. If ever we needed calm deliberation and clearness of vision it is at the present critical time. We are all more or less on edge owing to war conditions, and in our anxiety that each individual or interest should play a worthy part we too easily, and oftentimes with lack of knowledge through inexperience, strike at the other fellow or group. People are unsettled and out of sorts. The farmer denounces the Government, the railways, the manufacturer and the storekeeper. The professional man, be he minister, doctor, lawyer, or what not, curses everybody within reach because war prices prevail, and seems to think all others are profiteers and sharks, holding him up at every turn. The manufacturer and merchant rail at conditions of labor, soaring pay rolls, shortage and tremendously increased costs of raw materials, Government and railway embargoes, increasing taxes, and threatened extinction of reasonable profits. The workers, notwithstanding heretofore unheard of wages, are aggravated at the figures they have to pay for all supplies, and therefore grumble at all and sundry.

"Tennyson tells us:

"In wars of freedom and defence the glory and grief of battle won or lost

Solders a race together."

"If so, the surface signs of unity of thought and purpose of working are certainly lacking in Canada.

City and Country in Same Boat

"One curious phase of our disturbed mental condition is that it leads some people to believe that the good, fair-minded, honest folk for the most part live in the country and all the opposite kind are to be found in the towns and cities and engaged in business life. This tendency was well illustrated recently in two editorials appearing in the same number of a religious weekly published in Toronto. The one was headed 'Prosperous Farming,' and detailed with evident approval and satisfaction the case of a farmer in Saskatchewan, who last

spring bought a section of land for which he agreed to pay over twenty-one thousand dollars, and upon which he made but a trifling payment. At the end of the year, the article stated, he had about twenty-five thousand dollars in returns for the wheat grown, or—to quote from the editorial—'more than enough to pay for the whole farm.'

"The other editorial, referring quite evidently to war-time commercial life and conditions, denounced the making of money in war time and condemned in unmeasured terms those who are heaping up profit at such a time as this. Now, to an average business man it would appear that a little consideration should show that the farmer referred to made his enormous and extraordinary profit on account of war prices on wheat; in other words, if there is such a thing as a 'war profiteer,' surely this man was one, for profits anything like his upon the actual capital invested were never heard of in the making of munitions, the curing of bacon, or any other line; yet the farmer is commended and the manufacturer or trader condemned. Why? Is it any worse to make profits out of manufactured goods, or by other means, than out of wheat? Of course the case of this particular farmer was, no doubt, somewhat exceptional and perhaps seldom duplicated, but this surely is also equally true of a manufacturer or trader who makes abnormal profits.

The Farmer and His Buggy

"Another case in point along the line of the farmer more than holding his own as compared with the manufacturer is well illustrated by a recent occurrence. A certain farmer desired to purchase a buggy, and, having used one that was in every way satisfactory, he went to the manufacturer and asked if another one could be supplied of the same kind. The manufacturer replied affirmatively, and the farmer asked the price, which was stated to be one hundred and eighty dollars. At this he held up his hands in holy horror and stated that his father had paid only eighty dollars for the buggy he was now using, and that he certainly would not pay any such outrageous figure for a new one. The manufacturer then looked up his records and stated to the farmer that it was quite true that his father had purchased the buggy at a price of eighty dollars. 'But,' said he, 'I find the record states that your father paid for this not in cash, but by giving me one hundred bushels of wheat. Now,' said the manufacturer, 'I will give you this new buggy for one hundred bushels of wheat, and in addition I will buy your wife a new dress and you a new suit of clothes.' This the farmer would not agree to, and the manufacturer's efforts to convince him

that the price was fair, under present conditions were unavailing.

Need Be No Antagonisms

"Now, there should be no antagonism whatever between the farmer and the manufacturer or trader. They are all necessary to the country's well-being and prosperity, despite the erroneous impression of some people to the contrary, and it would be better if they exercised more confidence in and good-will towards each other. It should be a matter for congratulation if the farmers, manufacturers, mine owners and all other producers are prosperous. It is a belief held very widely by men of lengthened and varied experience that the average farmer in Canada, over a series of years, makes as large a return upon his invested capital as does the average trader or manufacturer. One thing is certain, and that is that seldom does a farmer fail to make a living at all events. This cannot be said of many manufacturing and trading ventures, as farmers and other investors know to their sorrow. In this connection it is interesting to note the profits of the Grain Growers' Grain Company of Manitoba, and associated companies, from the presidency of which Hon. Mr. Crerar, the capable and well-regarded Union Government Minister of Agriculture, has been drafted to serve his country at Ottawa. The total profits of the three concerns (which, according to newspaper reports, have recently been amalgamated) handling grain, running elevators and stores, buying and selling live stock, coal, binder twine and other supplies, etc., for the year 1915-16 were over \$1,800,000 on a capital, it is stated, of \$2,000,000, which is equal to a 90 per cent. return. No doubt the profits of the new amalgamated company for the present year will be equally good, if not very much better. The huge profits made fortunately go into a great many hands, as the shareholders are numerous and are associated to some extent on a co-operative basis. This feature of the wide distribution of profits among numerous shareholders also characterizes many of our large industrials.

Productive Power is Vital

"It should never be forgotten for a moment that we could not exist as a nation if it were not for what we produce—what we grow, take out of the earth, make in various ways and sell at a profit. A few figures will indicate the chief sources of our wealth. For the year 1916 the estimated values of our main products were as under:

Manufactured Products	\$1,621,000,000
Field crops	886,000,000
Animal products	303,000,000
Forest products	173,000,000
Minerals (unsmelted)	138,000,000

"The producer of minerals at Cobalt and elsewhere received the highest price on record for his silver on account of war conditions, and yet there was no outcry about inordinate profits. This is true of producers in other fields as well, outside of manufactured products. In a recent despatch from Ottawa it is stated that the total catch of sea fish in Canada for the month of November realized a value of about double as compared with the same month one year ago, largely on account of higher prices being paid to fishermen.

"It is quite clear that this war is a contest of productive power—the power of the armies in the field backed by the power of men in fields, factories and elsewhere.

"He certainly is very short-sighted who sees only the incomparable sacrifices our brave boys are making at the front, but overlooks the essential aid that producers and others at home are rendering in the great war. A graduate of Toronto University, a well-known editor, now an officer on active service in France, wrote the speaker recently and magnanimously said: 'I often think that you in Canada, who are struggling to keep the country going, have a harder task than ours.'

Criticism of Manufacturers

"Now, in connection with the production of the lines enumerated there seems to be little criticism on the part of the public against prices obtained and profits made except in the matter of manufactured goods. It ought, however, to be remembered that in addition to the question of ethics involved in this criticism Canada would have been in a deplorable condition, financially and commercially, without her great manufacturing industries during the war—aside altogether from the magnificent contribution to the war needs of the Allies. Nor should it be overlooked that in 1914-15 there were heavy losses in manufacturing, yet, notwithstanding this, employers were in most cases holding on to their men and obligating themselves in connection with those who recruited, besides contributing largely to all patriotic funds. Of course it is quite easy to understand that the farmers of the Northwest or elsewhere, can hardly object to a price being fixed for wheat that enables them to make such large profits—profits on a scale that they would take strong exception to if made in ordinary manufacturing. It should also be borne in mind that these high prices for farm products are sure to apply for some years—war or no war. The present prosperity of many manufacturers, though, will largely come to an end when war ceases.

Curbing Manufacturers' Profits

"Is it not possible, though, that the government, in yielding to the popular cry for a curbing of the profits of manufacturing in one particular line, has been unfair and unwise in singling out any industry for its control. In limiting the profits of an industry to a maximum of eleven per cent. the question is, too, if it will not have the opposite effect to that desired? In the first place, such limitation is likely to do away with that initiative and ambition so necessary to the success of all undertakings. In the next place, as interest on investments in general, bears from six to seven per cent., it would appear that a company having money in such an undertaking could only receive at the maximum four or five per cent. over and above what they could make in simply investing their means here and there within the channels of safety. Aside from the special risks involved in manufacturing, it is well known to all business men that four or five per cent. will not enable any rapidly expanding manufacturing company to properly extend its operations, provide for additional plant, larger stocks and higher values of raw and finished products, increased accounts receivable, and more working capital, all of which is essential. In this respect it is quite different from a financial institution that has its resources in a liquid form and whose working capital is largely supplied by a confiding public.

"A manufacturer, generally speaking, has very little, if any cash, but has his assets spread over real estate, buildings, plant, book debts, materials finished and unfinished, etc., etc. Further, manufacturers in this country have no surplus of capital and, therefore, depend upon the banks for a line of credit to enable them to conduct their business through the busy seasons. Now, it is quite conceivable, in fact, altogether likely, that a company, limited as indicated, might go to a bank and ask for a line of credit, say, a million or several million dollars, according to the capital, turnover, etc., to be used at a certain season or seasons of the year. A banker, naturally, would ascertain whether the company would be able, out of its sales and earnings, to pay back the money borrowed in addition to providing for necessary expansion. If there was not a fair prospect of doing this, owing to Government or other limitations, the money would not be loaned and the business would thus be crippled or might even be ruined.

Big Profits But No Cash

"Taking a hypothetical case, it is, therefore, probable that the 'sixty-nine per cent.' spoken of recently, which the Government think they will get back at the end of the year from a company said to be making eighty per cent. profits, could at best, only be largely, if not wholly, in assets of one kind and another other than cash, and the Government would, in consequence, have to take stock in the company instead of getting cash out of it, or in the event of the latter would compel the company to liquidate. If winding up were not advisable or possible the Government might very properly be called upon to assume its share of the liabilities which a growing and rapidly developing busi-

ness forces upon the enterprise.

"This is no fancy picture, as any experienced manufacturer or banker will declare; in fact, confirmation is contained in a despatch from New York to The Toronto Globe of November 29th, telling of prosperous industries being short of working capital to meet current bills, owing to present conditions, and omitting well-earned dividends, as well as trying to devise plans to borrow money to meet excess profits taxes. A very important consideration also is that conditions such as outlined above would, in turn, deprive farmers and other initial producers of a favorable market, such as they now have, for their products. It is officially admitted that limiting profits will make little, if any, reduction in prices. What is, perhaps, at present the most serious phase of this particular Government limitation is the fact that it is sure to limit the total output of packing house products at the very time when the world is crying out for them.

Tax Abnormal Profits

"It is a crucial question, therefore, to face as to what should be done on the one hand to maintain to the fullest extent all our producing interests, and on the other hand, especially in the times through which we are passing, to have these interests contribute properly to the enormous expenditure which the country is called upon to make. If industries, such as farming, manufacturing, mining, cattle raising, trading, financial institutions, insurance companies, etc., etc., are worth anything to the country at all, they should be strengthened and maintained to the fullest possible extent. The Government, however, should tax extraordinary profits, wherever made, in a manner that, while providing needed revenues for the country, would neither destroy the incentive to effort nor deprive the business of those surplus profits with which alone legitimate and necessary expansion can be taken care of.

"Of course, a huge and extraordinary turnover, even at a very reasonable and quite proper margin of profit, will in any year yield a specially large return upon the capital; on the other hand, a normal turnover at the same margin might show a small return or even a loss. It is often impossible to forecast the result. No manufacturer, farmer or other producer, trader or speculator ought, however, to object to the Government taxing abnormal profits. There must, though, be a fair appreciation of the value of all industry and the fullest encouragement given to same. Further measures of taxation approaching confiscation—which are being advocated in some quarters, but mostly by irresponsible and immature writers and talkers—whether applied to manufacturing, agricultural, or other essential producing industries, will speedily destroy all enterprise and initiative and bring about chaotic conditions. It should never be overlooked that individuals or groups of men, whether engaged in manufacturing, farming, mining, trading, or any other line, cannot make profits for themselves without at the same time benefiting the country at large. The Finance Minister understands this perhaps better than anyone else.

"The question of moral obligation in connection with the proper use of holdings is not germane to this discussion, but in this regard manufacturers and other classes, in large numbers, have played a worthy part.

Expansion is Essential

"If ever there was a time when all kinds of industry should be reasonably stimulated and put in a shape to bring national prosperity it is the present. This point of view is clearly set forth by Mr. C. W. Barron, publisher of the Philadelphia and Boston News Bureaus, and one of our foremost economists. It will be remembered that Mr. Barron was in Toronto during the first year of the war and delivered one of the sanest and most helpful addresses on war conditions and outlook that has ever been heard. On October 30th last, Mr. Barron, in referring to the enormous obligations the United States was undertaking in connection with the war, said, in part, in a carefully prepared statement:

"All this borrowing to carry Uncle Sam's financial burden in the form of Liberty Loans is dangerous, unless assets in transportation and other public utilities and all investment fields are conserved and built up. In other words, earnings must be expanded and values must be built up in this country behind Uncle Sam and his Liberty Bonds. If it is decreed that this is inflation, the answer must be that contraction spells disaster, and we have contracted values in this country, especially in the transportation field, by many billions, and they should be promptly restored as the foundation of war loans and the prosperity necessary for a successful war. You do not win wars with shrinking assets, but you do win them with expanding values—expanding values in all fields where live and work the heart and hand and brain of man.

"Let it not be forgotten that the two and one-half billions paid in taxes next year from this year's profits will be deducted from next year's earnings, and unless there are expanded profits and expanded values, our war finance will be on a dangerously contracting base.

"The sooner a few wholesome truths are understood, both locally and nationally, the safer will be the cause of liberty throughout the world, for the United States and her credit resources, as well as her men and munitions, are today the reserve power for Liberty.

"Economists figure that to properly sustain the continuous burden of war our savings must be put up from six billions per annum to at least twelve billions per annum.

"If we put Judge Gary's one hundred billions into the war we must prepare to raise the interest to pay the cost of the war loan.

Germany is Bankrupt Today

"Germany is bankrupt today because she promised to make Paris and London pay her war bills, and she is meeting the interest on her war loans, not from taxes or income, but from new borrowings. She is fighting the whole world for a gambler's stake of make or break.

"The reference to Judge Gary's one hundred billions is a remark which the Judge made at the Japanese Commissioners' reception, stating that the

United States could put one hundred billions into the war for human freedom. If the above arguments are sound as applying to the United States, they surely apply with like force to Canada. It would not be at all difficult to dry up the sources of our wealth.

"Since Mr. Barron's article was published it has been announced that the United States Government has taken over the control of all the Railways in that country, thus securing to some extent the financial results aimed at in that portion of his statement concerning the Transportation Companies. From the purely monetary standpoint, if large savings can be effected through co-ordination and co-operation (a probable result) the country will benefit; if not, higher rates will have to be put into effect or the National Treasury be called upon to make up any loss.

Fair Play for Every Class

"It must be admitted that there are certain classes in our country who are neither farmers, manufacturers, miners or other producers, traders, workers in munition or other factories, etc., to whom profits, high salaries, or increased wages do not apply. In some cases these classes are not getting their fair share of the fruits of prosperous years, which, unfortunately, are likely to be soon followed by leaner ones. It should, therefore, be the endeavor of all right thinking people to try and secure proper adjustments so that mutual helpfulness might prevail among all classes of the country, and injustices removed, and every man should get a square deal as far as this is possible. It appears, however, that what we are drifting into, perhaps unconsciously, is the cheapest form of unworthy socialism, which is chiefly concerned in tearing down that which is stable in the hope of getting some share of the plunder. The pendulum is swinging that way and if it goes too far, as it now promises, it will bring about a condition which is inimical to all virtue and honesty, worthy ambition and fair dealing between man and man. If, individually, some of us cannot make money at present it is well to remember that the one who can is a valuable asset to his country in her present need, and that upon all of us rests a very serious national obligation not only to try and make but to save. As citizens of a great commonwealth, destined to be much greater if we play our part like men, and remembering our obligations to the body politic, no matter what class we may belong to, we should be much more concerned for what is right, straightforward, and of permanent value to the country at large than in trying to secure for any one interest or group that which is purely selfish or sectional. Should we not also in our discussions in private and on the platform, in the pulpit and the press, have a broader outlook based on larger knowledge of all great questions of production and trade, so vital to a new country, in order that we could thus deal with same on a non-partisan, less personal, but more logical and scientific basis? Unthinkingly we may help destroy that which is nationally indispensable, and in sowing the wind we shall reap the whirlwind.—Advertisement.

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This concentrate stock tonic, blood purifier and food digester is made from pure ingredients and contains no filler. It aids digestion to such an extent that food which would otherwise be voided and lost is turned into muscle, fat or milk, as the case may be. Try Royal Purple Stock Specific on your poorest, most rundown animal. It will give you surprising results.

This Great Animal Conditioner

will enable you to fatten a horse very rapidly, because all the nourishment is liberated from the food. DAIRY COWS give 2 to 5 pounds more milk each daily when fed Royal Purple Stock Specific. It also improves their physical condition. Mrs. Fred Bush, Wainfleet, Ont., writes us as follows:

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SASKATCHEWAN SALES

Under the Auspices of Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders' Associations

Will be held at REGINA, March 13th and 14th, 1918

CATTLE SALE March 13th
HORSE SALE March 14th

All breeds of cattle represented. Over 150 bulls together with a large number of females will be offered. The different breeds of horses will also be well represented.

Show of Sale Stock at 10 a.m. Sale Starts at 1.00 p.m.

Freight on cattle purchased at this sale \$3.00 per head and on horses \$5.00 per head to any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Bulls can be supplied on a quarter or half-cash basis, balance December, 1918 and 1919, respectively, at 6 per cent., under the terms of the Saskatchewan Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

FOR ALL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A. M. SHAW, Secretary Livestock Associations, Regina, Sask.

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A RUNAWAY HORSE

can't break a Peerless Fence. No fiery bull can make a dent in it, hogs can't push through the spaces.

It holds them all securely. Ask your nearest dealer to show you the Peerless farm fencing. See the heavy, crimped horizontal wires that allow for all expansion or contraction in extremes of temperature. See the famous Peerless lock that holds the intersections in a firm, non-slippable grip. See the Peerless farm gates. Your dealer guarantees the Peerless to give satisfaction and we stand back of him unconditionally.

Letters Like These from Halifax to Vancouver

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Hamilton, Ontario

Dear Sir: I am writing a testimonial as to the strength of your PEERLESS Junior Chicken Fencing. Mine is four feet high. It turned two horses, each weighing 1400 pounds. They ran full tilt into the fencing about 2 rods from each other at the same time. The result was that they turned a summersault over the fence, alighting on their heads and necks, scratching them up some, but the fence remained intact. Yours truly,

JOE BOOTHROYD.

Surrey Centre, B. C.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Hamilton, Ontario

Gentlemen: I have handled your fence for four years and find it a good, strong and durable fence, and find that the galvanizing is first-class. In referring to this I have a fence that I put on four years ago across a gulley and the water less high as the second wire and it is not rusted nor broken yet. I have a team of heavy horses that ran into the fence last summer and did not break or damage it in the least, and I am glad to say that in the four years I have handled your wire I have had no complaints about it. Yours truly,

DAVID CUMMINGS.

Bowesville, Ont.

The Fence That Saves Expense

It never needs repairs. It is the cheapest fence to erect, because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required. SEND FOR LITERATURE fully describing our complete line of various farm and stock fencing, poultry fencing, farm gates, ornamental fence, all of the superb Peerless quality.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Winnipeg, Hamilton, Ont.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Breeders' Clubs and their Work

Continued from Page 7

more than that. The day of free reading matter or the buying of space at a great discount compared to commercial companies—for that is the practical meaning—as such ought to have passed. The day when breeders insist on articles boosting their special breed every time they run advertising ought to have passed. But nevertheless, in my estimation, there are greater possibilities than ever before for getting the best kind of advertising for both the breed and the individual by furnishing to agricultural and other journals real good, practical experiences of breeders and interesting accounts of breed achievements. Today people who buy agricultural journals are demanding better reading matter than write-ups, in which the writer searches the dictionary for adjectives to excel himself in praise of some stock that may be very mediocre in quality. The experiences of so many men handling all our great breeds are rich in the choicest kind of material. Secretaries of clubs and associations can render assistance to both the press and the breeders by supplying such material or finding out where it is available.

4.—Breeders' clubs can make it part of their work to co-operate with agricultural colleges or other educational institutions in making their work most effective for the breed.

5.—The publication of literature. A livestock association will be the means of distributing through its members much special literature about the breed in pamphlet or leaflet form. This, properly handled, offers an unlimited field. The large parent registration associations in the United States put out much excellent literature of this kind and a number in Canada do also. The American Shorthorn Association, for example, publishes quarterly an excellent publication of about 40 pages, entitled "The Shorthorn in America," which is distributed free for a certain period to new members.

Encouraging Community Breeding

6.—There is a tremendous field in Western Canada for community breeding. These prairie provinces are the home of the greatest community effort in agriculture that can probably be found anywhere, i.e., the grain growers' associations. Organization in livestock is just beginning. Almost every day co-operative livestock shipping associations are being formed in some part. These, when successful—and they almost invariably are—form as fine a ground for community breeding work as could be found. In the economic reconstruction following the war, it seems certain these will grow by leaps and bounds and cover this whole country from Winnipeg to the Rockies. If men can ship cattle, hogs, etc., together it is perfectly logical for them to co-operate in breeding work. The latter is not so easy, but the one follows the other logically. The association or club which is alive will give its best efforts to the encouragement of this work, and will be on the lookout to take care of these men with good stock when they can start into pure-breeds. It will do more, it will start them.

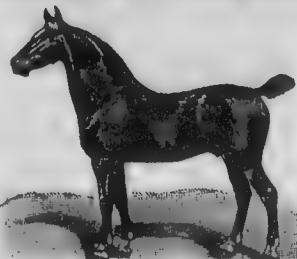
Such are a few things covered in a general way that pure-bred breeders' clubs can and should do. A few concrete instances of what they have done should prove interesting. Practically all of these examples are drawn from the United States, but are applicable in a greater or lesser degree to Western Canada.

Actual Achievements of Clubs

In the United States one of the most effective agents in the promotion of pure-breeds is the county agent or agricultural representative. Many of these men have done really splendid work in encouraging the formation of local breeders' associations or clubs and in linking them up with community breeding. There are now 1,500 of these men scattered over the many states and counties of the United States. They are paid by federal, state and county governmental assistance. One such agent said recently: "We are located in the western part of the state of Virginia and have a number of county organi-

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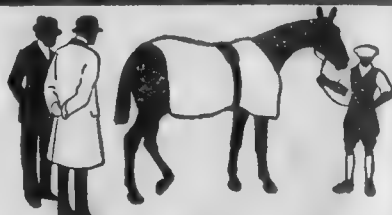


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Every Farm Should have an Ayrshire

MORE MILK
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World-famous as the economical producer among dairy cattle.



WRITE W.F. STEPHEN, Secretary
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSN.
Box 501 - HUNTINGDON, QUE.

zations that have proven very efficient in the promotion of our favorite breed. We have placed nearly 200 Shorthorn bulls in this section, and I believe such associations would work equally well in other parts of the country. Our next step is to organize the county associations and hold some large sales of registered stock. In Russell County, which was first organized, they now have approximately 60 bulls, and last year had a few more than 2,000 calves from them. These valued at only \$5.00 more than calves from scrub bulls would mean each such association is worth about \$10,000 per year to a county. Do you see now what possibilities there are in community work, and it is possible much of this community work will ultimately be done best through such county agents?

The New England Hereford association, covering the six states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, was formed in 1914, with 21 members. In 15 months it doubled its membership

and now has 55 members, including all the more prominent breeders in New England. This association has placed its own judges at some of the most important fairs, and these men, by way of educating the public, also give their reasons for placings. In 1916 it prepared a booklet of 60 pages, listing 510 cattle and worth 20 cents per copy. This year, 1917, it has 650 cattle listed in its booklet. It held a most successful sale in 1916. In a letter, the secretary said: "Regarding prizes at shows, we have endeavored to have the fair co-operate by giving larger prizes, and our national association has nearly trebled its approximation in three years. We shall hold the largest Hereford show at Waterville, Maine, in September (1917) this year ever staged in the east, and our association has been the prime force behind the movement. The state has contributed \$2,500 against \$1,000 last year."

Means Dollars to the Breeders

The St. Francois County Hereford Breeders' Association in the richest part of the state of Kansas has held sales and started many new breeders. This association is working out a project in conjunction with the County Agent and Department of Agriculture that contains great possibilities. A definite plan of procedure for the extension of this breed association has been laid out in connection with the extension work of the Department of Agriculture. The County Superintendent of Schools and all commercial organizations of the county are also giving their support to the project insofar as is possible. Last June an effort was being made by this association to have a certain definite number of men purchase one of two choice bred heifers or even older cows with calves at side and re-bred. A show herd of fine cattle was specially arranged for to be shown on a circuit of county fairs, preceding the tri-state fair at Memphis, Tennessee.

The Pan-Handle Hereford Breeders' Association of Texas has done some remarkable things. The secretary of this association says: "Prior to our organizing, Pan-Handle bred bulls were sold at a very low price, say about 50 per cent. of what those of about the same quality bred in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and other states would bring. We have, by uniting, showing and advertising, taught the good cowmen of this great south-west country that the Pan-Handle, West Texas, Western Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico can and are breeding as good Herefords as are bred anywhere, and that these are far more desirable for range use than bulls brought in from the northern states."

"We, as an association, have awakened a greater interest in the breeding of registered cattle and have been instrumental in the starting of many new herds. Our association has been the supreme factor in making the Pan-Handle state fair one of the largest and best livestock shows in the state on in the south-west. During the fair in 1914, which was the fair association's second show, our association appropriated \$500, conditioned that the fair association appropriate a like amount for premiums for Hereford cattle. This they did, and on the strength of this we prevailed on the American Hereford Association to give us \$1,000 and we raised another \$1,000 from Kansas City Stockyards Company and various Kansas City livestock commission firms, giving us, with some specials, over \$3,000 for the fair of 1915. We have done somewhat better for the fair for September 11 to 16, 1916. We give over one half of this money to range-raised Hereford calves and feeders shown in car-lots, and good purses to individual and car-lot exhibits of 'baby beef.'"

The associations now being formed in the west should have the hearty support of all breeders. That can best be done by joining the club as soon as possible. It should be borne in mind that the breeders' association is of greatest value to the small breeder. The primary object with the best associations, moreover, is and should be to raise the standard of the common cattle of the country. As this is done and the average farmers condition improved thereby, the work will bear fruit in enhanced returns to those already in the pure-bred business.

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The Greatest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World
70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

Sired by "Halifax," "Garon," "American," "Pinson," and "Teare."
"HALIFAX" has won more International and Canadian Championships than any Percheron stallion in Canada. His stallion and filly colts have won more Percheron Futurity Stakes than all other sires combined. His get includes such noted horses as "Lord Nelson," "Marvel," "Nelson" and "King George." "Lord Nelson," in breeding condition, won Grand Championship honors at North Dakota and Montana State Fairs, 1917. Twenty stallions of breeding age sired by "Halifax" for sale.

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FARMERS! BREED PERCHERONS

You are deciding for a whole year now. Upon your decision and action to-day depends the colt you will boast next spring and the horses you will have hereafter. Seek out a Percheron Sire in your district. Go and look him over. Look at the colts you have been getting. Isn't it time you tried a Percheron Sire? Get some colts with the Percheron, deep rib, compact bodies and large heart girth which denotes constitution and endurance, the clean strong legs which do not carry the mud and insures against scratches and grease heels, the quiet yet active disposition which is so desirable in draft horses, the carriage that tells of sprightliness and vigor.

Do not fear to make the change. Your colts will be uniform favoring the Sire. No misfits and every one a real drafter if your Sire is of the draughty type. Look the Sire and his colts over. "Like produces like" is particularly true of the Percheron.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE

CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. H. Willson, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta. Read our advertisement next issue.

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We have over 125 stallions of the three breeds coming 2, 3 and 4 years of age and some older horses. The Largest Collection of Stallions in Canada, the fourth largest in America.

Every horse has been carefully selected for soundness, size, conformation and blood lines.

We have the horses. Come and make your choice. Our prices, terms and guarantee will suit you.

We have perhaps a dozen well-bred Clydesdales and Percherons that we have taken in exchange that are good sure stock horses, good lookers, but some are aged, some are only 1,500-1,600 lbs. but we are selling these at from \$250 to \$500. Our guarantee goes with them all.

Every horse is inspected by the Saskatchewan Government Inspectors.

Our Mr. Brooks has a bunch of stallions at present at Innisfree, Alta., and our Mr. A. A. McDonald has a lot of good ones at Medicine Hat, Alta. Write and tell us what you want.

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All choicest animals, 2 to 6 years. 1,000 to 2,200 lbs. See our horses or write. We will surprise you on prices. The Cochran Stallions have been the most popular and sought for Stallions in Canada for the past 20 years. Save dealers' and agents' profits by going direct to breeder.

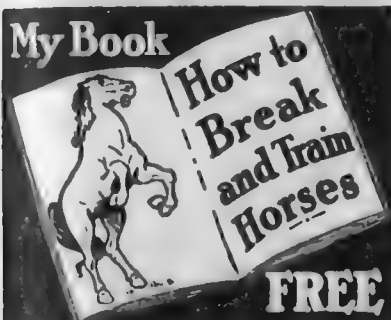
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REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, FROM prize winning stock, one 11 months, \$50.00; one pair, boar and sow, 6 months, \$25.00 each. Also pure bred prize winning Black Minorca and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Also registered Collie pups, parents imported from U.S.A., males \$10.00; females \$8.00. Another batch expected soon. Place your order early to get first choice as they are going fast. J. H. Kleper, Box 114, Tugaska, Sask. 8-4

THE MUNICIPALITY OF ELTON HAS AT present 2 cars of farm horses for sale, which include a number of mares in foal, also some young pure bred Percheron stallions. We have also some young pure bred Shorthorn bulls fit for service. For further information apply to J. M. Allan, Sec.-Treas., Box 1493, Brandon. 8-1

FOREST HOME FARM PRESENT OFFER-ings. In foal Clydesdale mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers; good ones. A splendid lot of Barred P. Rock cockerels. Carman and Roland stations. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 5-1

DALEFORD SHORTHORNS—CHOICE YOUNG bulls for immediate sale. Best of breeding and quality. Also Buff Orpington cockerels. Write for description and prices. J. L. Parkinson, Roland, Man. 7-3

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PERCHERON STALLION, PURE BRED, IM-ported for sale. J. N. Morris, Box 153, Nekomis, Sask. 2-2

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Had splendid results from ad. in your paper.—F. A. Cleophas, Bienfait, Sask., April 17, 1917.
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FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels (Beith's strain), \$3.00 each. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 7-4

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PURE BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00. S.C.W. Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 8-1

FOR SALE—PURE BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Alfred Suter, Asquith, Sask. 8-1

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PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS good lookers, from heavy laying stock, \$5.00 each. C. C. Ewing, Lacombe, Alta. 8-1

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

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FOR SALE—ONE MARSHALL TRACTOR, 36-60. Four cylinders gasoline power, in excellent condition. One Aultman Taylor separator, 32-40, in good condition. Set of eight tractor gang plows, with stubble and breaker bottoms and extra shears. An ideal outfit for prairie work. Price on application. K. W. Townshend, Box 548, Edmonton, Alta. 8-3

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THIRTY-SIXTY BIG FOUR GAS TRACTOR, first class shape. 28-50 Case Separator nearly new. Complete equipment, sell singly or together. R. B. Davis, Brandon, Man. 9-2

A 20-60 CASE STEAM ENGINE AND 50-52 Aultman Taylor separator in good shape for quick sale. Apply to G. W. Smith, Box 82, Yorkton, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE COCKSHUTT ENGINE plow, 9 plows with double shares, broke only 200 acres. Price \$450. Geo. Hanson, Ada, Sask. 8-2

12-24 RUMELY TRACTOR WITH THREE plows. Will sell or trade for 25-horse portable oil engine. Almost new. R. J. Russell, Dunrea, Man. 9-3

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OUR SPRING PRICE LIST IS NOW READY. A postal card will bring it to you. Write today. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 8-1

FENCE POSTS—ROUND UNSPLIT CEDAR posts in car lots only. Green or dry. J. Devitt, 928 Dorchester Ave., Winnipeg. 9-4

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No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an Inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

FOR SALE—1200 BUSHELS SECOND GENERA- tion Marquis Wheat, Seager Wheeler and Indian Head prize-winning strain; has yielded on my farm 48 bushels per acre on 450 acre field. Guaranteed clean and registered under C.S.G.A. rules. Price, in two-bushel sacks, \$6.50 per sack up to five sacks, larger quantities \$6.00 per sack, f.o.b. Clareholm. Also one car load Improved Marquis Wheat, \$2.50 per bushel, cleaned and in bulk, or \$2.75 cleaned and sacked, in not less than 100 bushel lots, both f.o.b. Clareholm. Germination test certified by W. J. Stephen, Principal Provincial School of Agriculture, Clareholm, one sample 99 per cent, and duplicate 100 per cent. in four days. Nick Tattinger, Clareholm, Alta. 8-3

LARGE QUANTITY REGISTERED MARQUIS wheat, early strain, grade No. 1, 46 lbs. per measured bushel. No weeds. Certificate and seal attached. Sacks free. \$3.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Coronation. A. D. Perry, Talbot, Alta.

MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION, \$3 per bushel sacked, f.o.b. Wistown. Edward R. Powell, Wistown, Sask. 8-2

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

TAYLOR'S WONDER WHEAT WON SECOND prize, International Fair, in Hard Red Spring Class, established it as a greater yielding wheat than Marquis. Not related to Durum as some advertise. Milling records unsurpassed. Saskatchewan Dept. Agriculture aver they only know good of it. It will outyield any other wheat ever grown in the West. Clearing, \$9.50 bag two bushels; ten bushel lots, \$4.25 per bushel. Kitchener wheat, none registered yet, clearing, No. 1, \$13.50 bag; No. 2, \$12.00 bag. Norway King oats, best heads ever grown, Clearing, \$6.25 bag. Correspondence solicited. J. W. Broatch, Box 786, Moose Jaw, Sask.

TIMOTHY SEED—40,000 LBS. OF GOVERN- ment cleaned Timothy seed for sale at low prices, bagged in new sacks of 100 lbs. each, and freight paid to any point in Western Canada. Place your order now, for seed will be higher towards seeding time. Write at once for price and sample. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 4-1

FOR SALE—REGENERATED BANNER AND Abundance seed oats, also a few ears feed oats. Small quantity Marquis wheat (Seager Wheeler strain). Philippi Bros., "Highland Farms," Canora, Sask., Growers of High Class Seed Grain. 7-3

FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS OF PREMOST FLAX, pedigree No. 25 at \$4 a bushel. This flax was grown on breaking and is absolutely clean and germinated 90 per cent. at the Agricultural College test. T. C. Lusted, Swan Lake, Man. 8-1

FOR SALE BY GROWER—CHAMELEON sweet clover, yellow blooming. 30 varieties new potatoes, grown from seed ball, some world beaters. Everbearing all purpose peas, nothing better. John Fredrick, Sturgis, S. Dakota. 8-7

WANTED—CAR LOAD OF SEED OATS, FREE from weed seeds. Abundance or any other good variety accepted. Sample and prices requested. East Prospect G.G.A., Jno. G. Brown, Scott, Sask. 8-2

ALFALFA SEED—MONTANA NORTHERN Grown. Genuine Grimms, pale blue blossom. Prices 40 cents and 30 cents; Montana Native. 25 cents and 15 cents. James Rannel, Harlem, Montana. Box C104. 8-4

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SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES (Contd.)

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WESTERN RYE GRASS, 10 CENTS PER LB. Sacks 40 cents. F. Scully, Cut Knife, Sask. 8-8

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NURSERY STOCK—DIRECT GROWER TO planter. Specialist in Hybrid Apples, Plums, Raspberries, Currants, Ornamentals, Perennial Flowers for the North-West. Catalog free. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man.

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STOLEN OR STRAYED

LOST OR STRAYED—FROM PASTURE IN South Brandon, a rusty black percheron colt filly, coming three years. Long bushy tail, no white marks. Missing since end of October. Will pay for any information. H. L. Patmore, Brandon.

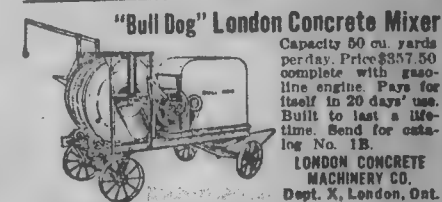
\$25 REWARD FOR TRACE OF 3 steers, 2 years old; one steer 3 years old; one heifer 4 years old; branded on right hip. Brown & Brown, Cummings, Alta. 9-2

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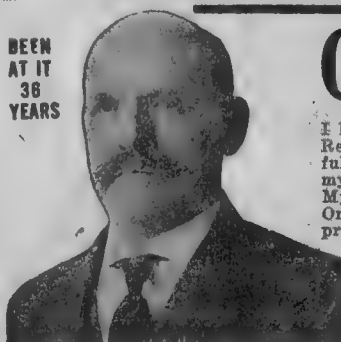
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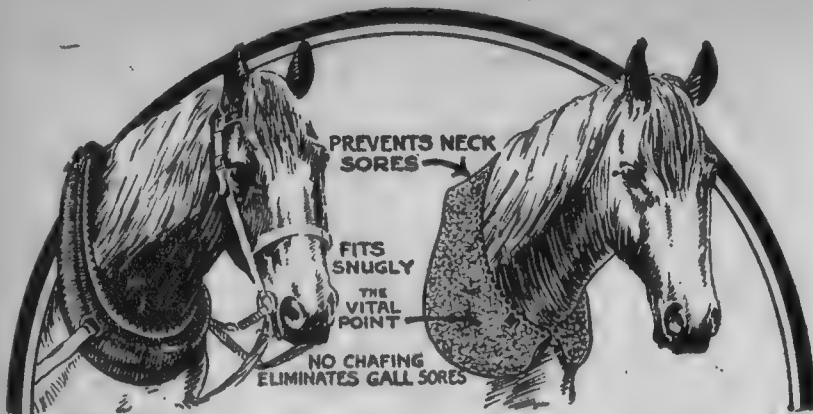
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I have devoted my entire time to the poultry business since 1892—26 years. I have bred Rhode Island Reds longer than any other breeder west of New York. My stock is the best money, experience and careful breeding can produce. Everything that goes toward making fine Rhode Island Reds can be found in my flock. My birds have the type and color that is demanded by the leading judges of this country. My prices for eggs and stock are less than half what some others charge for same quality. One of my customers says: "The only difference between your eggs and the \$15.00 to \$25.00 kind is the price." My illustrated Red Book tells what I do and how I do it. 1918 Red Book now ready. FREE.

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I also breed Thoroughbred Pedigreed Airedale Dogs



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MANITOBA POULTRY SHOW

Twelfth Annual Bull Sale by Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba.
235 Bulls Entered.

Auction Sale of Pure-Bred Horses, Mares and Stallions.
50 Animals Entered.

Auction Sale of Swine, Pure-Bred and Grade Sows, guaranteed in Pig.
150 Animals will be Offered.

Auction Sale of Grade Horses. **ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 6, 1918.**

BRANDON—March 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1918.
Winter Fair Arena, 11th St. and Victoria Ave.

The Winter Fair will open on Monday 4, the official opening at 8 p.m. by Sir James Aikens, Lieut. Governor of Manitoba.
The entries in all departments are larger, requiring every foot of space in the Winter Fair Buildings.

THE BOYS' CALF SHOW

For which \$1,250 in Prizes are Offered

Fifty boys will compete in this event. The best of all kinds of livestock and poultry will be assembled at Manitoba's Big Fair, the event of the year.

AUCTION SALES

THE BULL SALE entries three times as large as last year, every animal for sale in Manitoba has been entered for this sale. Breeders requiring Bulls should attend this sale. The entries are 195 Shorthorn Bulls, 8 Herefords, 19 Aberdeen-Angus, 2 Holsteins, 8 Shorthorn Females, 2 Herefords, 1 Ayrshire—A total of 235 animals are offered. The sale takes place Tuesday, March 5, at 9.30 a.m.

THE SWINE SALE.—Limited to Pure-Bred and Grade Sows, guaranteed to farrow in the spring. 150 Sows will be offered. This sale is under the auspices of the Swine Breeders' Association and is held for the purpose of distributing Sows among those who have none or require more, thereby contributing to the campaign of "Increased Production" of Pork. Sale takes place Thursday, March 7, at 9.30 a.m.

PURE-BRED HORSE SALE.—Limited to Pure-Breds, Mares and Stallions and to animals exhibited at the Winter Fair. 50 Choice animals will be offered. Sale takes place Friday, March 8.

GRADE HORSE SALE.—Saturday, March 9. Entries for this sale close Wednesday, March 6.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.—Under auspices of the Agricultural College, City Hall, on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Ladies from town and country want to remember the dates.

The Winter Fair Program will be equal to any previous year, every progressive farmer should make it a point to attend.

CATALOGUES OF ENTRIES FOR SALES ON APPLICATION. An attractive program for each day and night. Ample accommodation for visitors.

J. D. McGregor, President. W. I. Smale, Secretary. John Strachan, Pres. Swine Breeders' Association.
Freeman Rice, Pres. Horse Breeders' Association. W. H. English, Pres. Cattle Breeders' Association. Robt. Clarke, Portage la Prairie, Auctioneer.

Polled Hereford Bull

"Jack Canuck"—26718

will be offered for Sale at the Horse and Cattle Sale at REGINA.
March 13-14, 1918.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARMS, Bladworth, Sask.

Dominion Breeders' Meetings

Annual Meetings of the Breed Associations at Toronto—Important Changes Effectuated.

The breeders of pure-bred stock in Canada are joined up in a number of large associations for the purpose of keeping the records of each breed and promoting the interests of the breed. A large part of the necessary record work and all the keeping of records of registration is done by the Department of Agriculture. This works out very satisfactorily indeed and has resulted in better kept registration records than under the old system of each breed association maintaining its own. The only one which does not yet do this is the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, but the records of this association are very well kept. In the United States all livestock records are independent of the government. Several attempts have been made to place the records under the management of the U.S. department of agriculture, but these have so far been defeated by protests of large factions of the breeders.

In Canada, the annual meetings of the various breed associations are held in Toronto during the first week in February each year, except those of the Percheron Horse Association and Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Breeders' Association. The headquarters of the former is at Calgary and the latter at Brandon. Each province has also horse, cattle, sheep and swine breeders' associations, which receive annual grants from the government. In the west these associations hold their annual meetings early in December or January. In Ontario most of the provincial association meetings are held coincident with the Dominion breed society meetings in Toronto.

This means that so far as annual meetings are concerned, the province of Ontario is represented by a large number of breeders, small and large, but all with votes, while other provinces, and especially the west, have to be content with what amounts in actual practice to a few delegates. Consequently Ontario, by virtue of location and of course in many cases by development of breeding, is largely dominant in these meetings.

Clydesdale Horse Association

This association received \$11,087 in registration fees during 1917, an increase of \$2,117 over 1916. It has assets over liabilities of \$21,750. Grants to fairs during 1917 totalled \$6,850, distributed at over 20 of the larger exhibitions.

An important conference was held during the year with the American Clydesdale Association, and the difficulties outstanding between the two bodies satisfactorily adjusted. Excepting the progeny of one stallion, which is being further looked into, all Clydesdales recorded in the Canadian Stud Book are eligible to record in the American Book, and all Clydesdales recorded in the American Book are eligible to record in the Canadian Book. The fees in each case have been reduced to \$3.00 for members and \$6.00 for non-members. This agreement opens up possibilities for greatly extending trade in Clydesdales in the United States after the war is over.

The Association has become the custodian of the Watson Challenge Shield for the best Canadian-bred stallion. This shield was donated by Capt. G. L. Watson, of British Columbia, in 1911. Captain Watson lost his life while fighting in France in 1915. The association holds the shield in perpetuity, and a miniature will be made and given to the winner each year. At a subsequent meeting the Directors decided to have this shield competed for at the Canadian National Exhibition and Guelph Winter Fair in 1918.

A grant of \$500 was made to the Canadian Red Cross fund and \$300 for the work of the Y.M.C.A. among the soldiers at the front. Some striking figures were given regarding the demand for Clydesdales in Scotland. Record prices were made at the 1917 auctions, not only for breeding stock, but also for geldings. At one sale 80 Clydesdale geldings, three years and over, averaged \$571 each, as against \$348.50 in

1916. Fifty-three mares, three years and over, averaged \$495.50, as compared with \$336.50 in 1916.

Shorthorn Annual Meeting

The membership of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association increased to 2,872. There were 17,500 animals registered last year, and the income of the association was approximately \$33,000. The net assets of this association total \$50,590, of which \$30,000 is invested in Victory Bonds and other war loans. The executive have not yet fully decided upon the educational work which will be undertaken by the Association, but a considerable amount of publicity is probable through the medium of the press and small booklets. In addition to this, Professor Day, the new secretary, will attend all the prominent shows and breeders' meetings, reporting to the association his opinion as to the most telling methods of educating farmers to Shorthorns.

The directors expressed themselves as approving of the carrying on of calf competitions for boys and girls at various fairs and exhibitions, and the meeting moved to leave this matter in the hands of the executive, Mr. John Graham, of Carberry, Manitoba, expressing himself as being very highly in favor of this particular educational measure and thought that no work was better worth the support of the association. Five hundred dollars each was voted to the Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. for 1918.

The executive was authorized by the meeting to expend a sum not exceeding \$6,000 for educational work during the coming year, if they saw fit.

A motion relative to the reciprocal acceptance of pedigrees between the American and Canadian Shorthorn Associations was carried. This provides for the acceptance for registration in Canada of all animals registered in the American association, while the American association accepts our registrations at their face value, the latter agreeing also to accept all animals registered in Great Britain. This proposal will do away with the recording of ancestors when selling animals in the United States, which is often very costly. The motion, which was a result of a meeting with the executive of the American association at the Chicago International, met with general favor. This was by far the most important measure passed by the association.

Black and White Progress

Nearly 300 Holstein men got together for the thirty-fifth annual meeting. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, presided over the meeting. During the past year the membership of the association increased by 382 new names and there were 1,000 more registrations this year, totalling 12,019. A gratifying feature has been the increase in local clubs. That there is a strong demand for Holsteins is indicated by the fact that 10,656 certificates of transfer were issued, a gain of more than 1,100 over 1916.

It was moved that a committee be appointed by the association to investigate entries to Toronto fair, and protest and report cases of misrepresentation. The evil seems to be a growing one. The motion carried.

One thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the Publicity Committee for advertising purposes. The salary of the secretary, which includes stenographic assistance and office expenses, was increased to \$5,000.

A Complaints Committee

The directorate of the association will be composed of 16 members under the new constitution. This, for some purposes, is an unwieldy body. Accordingly the executive recommended that they be empowered to appoint a complaints committee of three, with power to act, employ a solicitor and expend moneys necessary. Thus complaints and disputes can be settled quickly and with

a minimum of expense. The motion carried.

In reply to communications from both Hamilton and Toronto the association, on motion of F. R. Mallory, placed itself on record as favoring the holding of an international livestock show, providing that adequate accommodation were provided for the public, the livestock exhibits and the holding of a modern dairy test, and that a committee be appointed by the executive, with power to deal authoritatively with all developments in this line.

It was decided to vote \$1,000 for Record of Merit prizes. The 1,000 R.O.M. grant was divided into five awards of \$15, \$10, \$5, \$3 and \$2 for each class in seven-day work for milk and butter. A breeder may win on either milk or butter or both. In 30-day tests there are prizes of \$10, \$8, \$5 and \$2 in each class, milk and butter, and in the eight months after calving two prizes of \$6 and \$4 in all classes. Breeders are limited to one prize in each class. It was also decided that the record of merit and record of performance records of a cow should be published side by side in the year book.

R.O.P. Standards

One of the most thoroughly debated subjects of the meeting had to do with proposed changes in R.O.P. regulations. Scarcity of labor made it particularly desirable that standards be changed to allow of a 300-day test, 13 months' freshening, and milking twice a day after the first 60 days, the latter provision to allow of 7 and 30-day official tests if the breeder desired them. D. C. Platt urged the necessity of having a test that all breeders could patronize. This is necessary now, as pure-bred but untested cows are not selling for a dollar more than equally good grades. Nor can the average farmer afford to wait 15 months for a calf.

G. R. Brethren feared an effort was being made to make the R.O.P. test, as previously conducted, a scapegoat. "I believe," said he, "that the truest test is the official test for one year, and the next best is the official test for 7 to 30 days, followed with R.O.P. testing for the balance of the year." It was easy, he thought, to "bamboozle" a buyer with a high test in seven days, and many who had been accustomed to doing so were afraid of the R.O.P. test. It was decided that the executive appoint a committee to meet with committees of the other dairy breed associations, to discuss proposed changes with them, and report back next year.

Ayrshire Men's Meeting

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association held their annual meeting in Toronto this year. This year had brought the 20,000-lb. cow, Grandview Rose, owned by Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale, B.C.

W. F. Stephen, in his report as secretary, stated that the membership had increased 166 in the past year. There was an increase of 368 pedigrees and 1,229 transfers. The R.O.P. applications had fallen off slightly, owing principally to labor shortage. There was an increase in the number qualified, 212 compared with 197 last year. Altogether 1,091 cows and heifers have qualified.

A resolution was put before the meeting that instead of a word description of the animal, a diagram would appear on each certificate showing the markings of the animal.

H. S. Arkell, in addressing the meeting, stated that he had no sympathy with those who wanted legislation forbidding the killing of calves. He also said that the government had succeeded in purchasing 10,000 tons of oilcake, and would get more if the feeders wanted it. The meeting was divided on the two periods of testing, 300 and 365 days. It was finally decided to appoint a committee to confer with the other breeds.

Resolutions were also passed asking the Ontario government to put the Dairy Standards Act in force, and the federal government to request all breed associations, when publishing records of tests, that it read in pounds of fat rather than pounds of butter.

The Year with Jersey Breeders

Registrations increased during 1917 by 400, transfers increased and receipts

are more than \$600 greater than the previous year. The R.O.P. record of Beauty Maid was the highest in Canada of any breed for the year 1917. Registrations have doubled in Quebec Province, and the suggestion was made that British Columbia should be represented on the directorate.

The secretary-treasurer reported registrations of 1,703, as compared with 1,308 in 1916, 1,151 transfers, as compared with 1,000, and \$657 membership fees, as compared with \$608. The membership now numbers 447.

Losses from Hog Cholera

The principal business at the annual meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association was receiving a report on hog cholera and hearing an address by Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General. He quoted the following figures of comparative losses from hog cholera in the United States and Canada:

United States				
Year	Hog Population	Loss	Per cent.	Loss
1917	67,453,000	2,959,322	4.3	
1916	67,453,000	4,057,000	5.9	
1915	64,618,000	5,541,971	8.5	
1914	58,933,000	6,304,320	10.7	
1913	61,178,000	6,064,470	9.9	

Canada				
Year	Hog Population	Loss	Per cent.	Loss
1917	2,513,526	4,413	.16	
1916	2,814,000	5,700	.2	
1915	3,111,000	34,470	1.11	
1914	3,434,000	34,779	1.01	
1913	3,448,000	8,466	.24	

Double-immunized pure-breds are now allowed to be imported into Canada under the following conditions: they must be pure-breds, immunized 30 days before departing from U.S. Previous to shipment they must be immersed in a disinfectant and quarantined for 30 days upon arrival, after which they are free to go any place. With regard to the double treatment actually being used in Canada, Dr. Torrance stated that upon a petition from hog owners in any county he would allow its use, but it must be administered by his officers, the lack of careful supervision in this regard having caused much of the loss in the U.S.

It was decided that the minimum breeding age for both boars and sows should be five months, in order to allow their progeny to be eligible for registration. The period of free transfer was also changed from 30 to 60 days from date of sale. G. H. Hutton, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lacombe, was elected president.

Hereford Association's Year

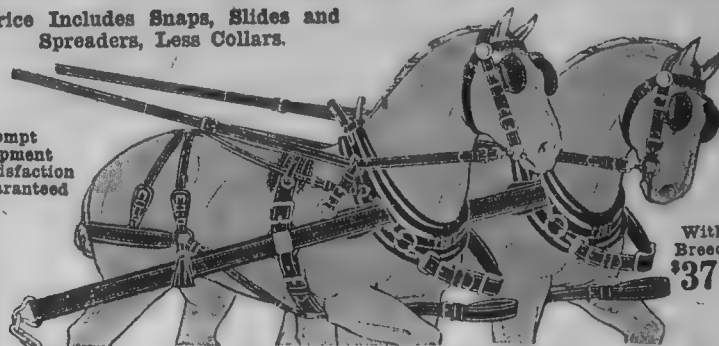
The annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Association had a very representative attendance. Natural increase in business during the last year has amounted to 90 per cent., and the amount of assets over liabilities is \$4,000; \$3,000 was appropriated as prize money for fairs and \$100 donated to the Red Cross.

Two matters discussed at all these meetings were the holding of an international livestock show somewhere in Ontario (Toronto or Hamilton being mentioned) and the formation of a body to represent the breeders' interests in matters of transportation, legislation, etc. The first was tabled in some meetings, looked on with favor in some and referred to the executives in most cases. Such a show would not be an international one except insofar as it related to eastern Canada, for it would not be practical for western breeders to ship valuable breeding stock east and back again. The other question is important, but a large number of the breeders did not seem to realize that the west already has a very representative body to deal with such matters in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Also that the council has already exerted a powerful effect in dealing with the proposed increase of freight rates, in dealing with wheat prices, etc. Its work would bear closer inspection by the men in the various breed associations.

Layer Trace Breeching Harness \$49.50

Price Includes Snaps, Slides and Spreaders, Less Collars.

Prompt
Shipment
Satisfaction
Guaranteed



Without
Breeching
\$37.25

EVERY STRAP GUARANTEED

BRIDLES— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cheek, concord blinds, double and stitched bridle fronts and brass rosettes, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round winkers stays and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch throat latch. **LINES**—1 inch wide full length. **TRACES**—2 inch back with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch layer and 2 inch 2 ply, hame tug, 6 feet 2 inches long, with 7-link heel chain. Straight through style if desired. **HAMES**—All steel nubia finish overtop pattern with adjustable hame strap loops. **BACK PALS**—5 inch harness leather pad with heavy felt lining, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch double and stitched billets with buckle. **MARTINGALES**— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, double at loop with ring. **BREAST STRAPS**— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, double at buckle end. **BELLY BANDS**— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch folded with layer, 2 rows of stitching. **HAME STRAPS**—1 inch wide, sewn. **SPREADERS**— $\frac{1}{2}$ inch double strap with duranoid ring. All snaps and slides furnished. **BREECHING**—3 ring style, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hip straps and rib straps. 2 inch folded seat with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch layer, side straps 1 inch.

No. 2 G.G. 1361.—Layer Trace Breeching Harness, complete, less collars.....\$49.50
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Money Refunded if Not Satisfied.

Mulcher Plow \$24.00
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Surface or Sub-Surface Wheels \$22.00

1918 Model Plow Harrow, ready for field \$11.00
Price

Plow Harrow Tilted for the road

Horse or Tractor, any size. Ask for Prices.

Supplies of Drag Harrows are going to be limited this season. Our Plow Harrows on your plows, with one stroke, will do better work than two strokes later. 30,000 in use. You should use them.

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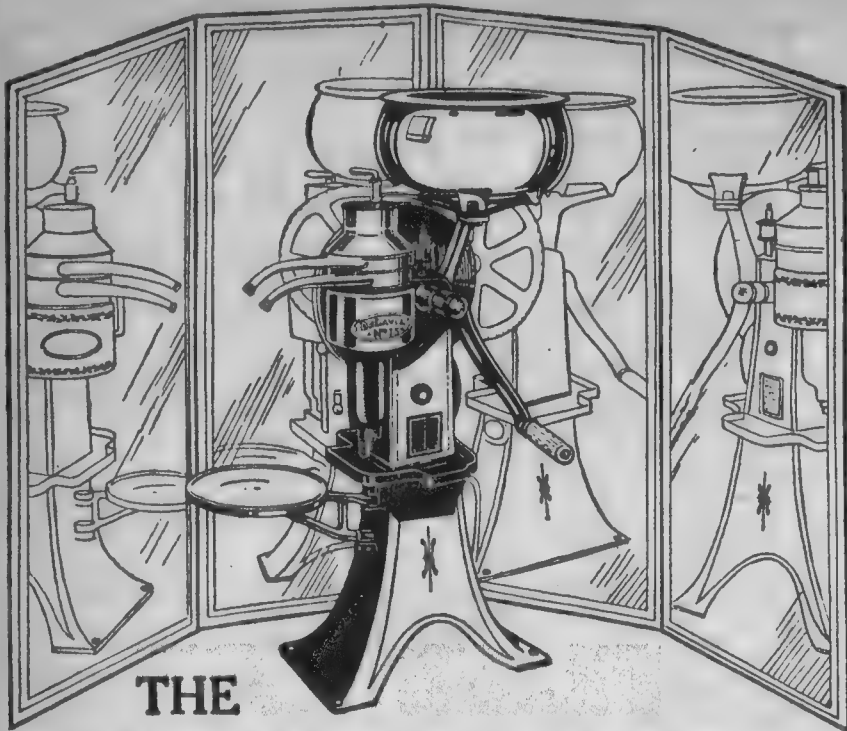
20 GAUGE
2 x 2 x 8 ft., \$20.40
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Saving Grain and Labor

Pasture crops and Self-feeders—Swine in reducing pork production costs.

By G. H. Hutton, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station

Swine feeding experiments carried on at Lacombe in 1917 were intended to cover the questions which are being insistently put forward as to the actual value of pasture as compared with the dry-feed lot and the relative value of different pastures for hogs. Similar work has been under way during previous seasons, but not on so large a scale as in 1917, when from five to over seventy animals were used in single phases of the work. Figures as to costs of gain under different systems of feeding have been secured from ear lot groups. It is felt that since the results represent average farm conditions as to numbers of hogs included, they form a basis upon which the practical feeder may safely construct his plans and direct his feeding operations. The work in 1917 provided for the more definite determination of the acre carrying capacity of the various pastures under test by holding in reserve a group of hogs from which drafts could be made or to which withdrawals could be sent, depending upon which any group of hogs were not holding down their pasture to proper proportions or on the other hand were pasturing their area too closely. Three groups of hogs were fed inside, the same grain ration as those on the various pastures, and the comparison in cost of gains in these groups with those on pasture is striking.

Variety of Pastures Used

The following were the pastures used in the 1917 pasture experiments: Alfalfa, Dwarf Essex Rape, Duplex Rape, Thousand-headed Kale and Sweet Clover. Comparisons were made between the cost of making a pound of pork gain on the self-feeder on rape

Sweet Clover and Alfalfa Compared.

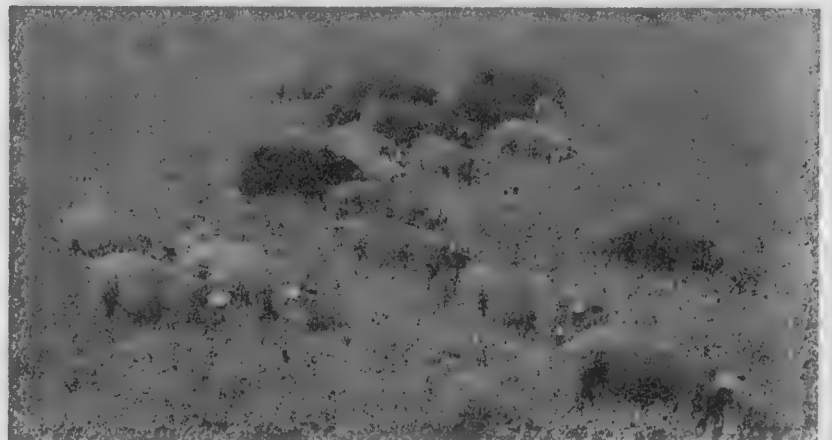
Duplex rape and Thousand-headed kale both made a good showing for a short period only, their season last year being less than half as long as that of Dwarf Essex rape. In economy of gain these pastures made a favorable showing while they lasted, but the gains did not cover a period long enough to represent relative economy of gain.

Sweet clover failed to hold its own with the other pastures, and since this is the second year such failure has been shown it is fair to assume that this legume is unlikely to compare with alfalfa where the latter will succeed. The carrying capacity per acre is about one-third that of Dwarf Essex rape when grain was fed through the self-feeder, and the grain saved per acre about twenty per cent. of that effected by the same method of feeding on rape pasture.

Self-Feeder Versus Three Per Cent. Ration

When a three per cent. grain ration (three pounds of grain to 100 pounds of hog), was fed in connection with rape pasture, 4.72 pounds of grain were required for one pound of pork gain made. When the same class of grain was fed through a self-feeder in conjunction with rape pasture 4.34 pounds of grain were required for one pound of pork gain made. The three per cent. ration without pasture showed a grain cost of 4.41 pounds, while the self-feeder group, without pasture, required 6.16 pounds of grain for every pound of gain made.

The cost of gain under the three per cent. ration without pasture is not materially greater than the costs shown for the group receiving a three per



Hogs on Alfalfa Pasture. Alfalfa easily surpassed sweet clover at Lacombe. It is earlier than any other pasture and is ready for young pigs when they most need it. It seems to do best when sown in drills about 21 inches apart.

pasture as against feeding a three per cent. grain ration by hand on rape pasture, and both the self-feeder and the three per cent. ration fed in the dry-feed lot.

The acre carrying capacity of alfalfa was low this last season, due in part at least to the fact that the early part of the season was very wet. The land on which this pasture was located was not sufficiently well drained to insure good development of alfalfa during a wet period. As to earliness, alfalfa has the advantage over any of the other pastures tested, and because of this fact should command a place on every farm where it can be grown. It will be found ready for the young pigs when they most need the variety pasture supplied, and weeks earlier than rape, which we consider the best late pasture crop for hogs. These two pastures, alfalfa and dwarf Essex rape, make a good team for the feeder to drive together in his endeavor to cut down the grain cost of pork production. The legume is available early, while the rape pasture supplies the needful in variety for a period much later in the season than anything else so far tested. Together they stand to complete the fall pasture season, while divided they fail to meet the requirements of the hogs for the full growing period.

cent. ration on pasture, but the hogs were lighter at the finish on the non-pasture group, and the cost of finishing them up to the same weight would widen the spread slightly. This group averaged 103.5 pounds at the close; the self-feeder dry lot 112 pounds; the three per cent. grain ration group on rape pasture 118 pounds, while the group on the self-feeder and rape pasture averaged 199 pounds live weight. It will be noticed that this group which showed the greatest gain made it at the lowest cost. The groups were all divided in the beginning of the test as to litters, and were therefore practically the same age when these weights were taken.

Labor Saving of Self-Feeder

This season the self-feeder pasture system of feeding is shown as being most economical. It has saved feed, time, labor, and interest on investment. Rape pasture saved 2,453 pounds of grain per acre as compared with the grain cost of producing the same amount of pork without pasture, both groups being fed grain through the self-feeder. It is important to compare the per man capacity under the two systems of feeding. It would appear that the labor cost of feeding under the self-feeder system is less than one-half the labor cost of hand feeding. Expressing

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the idea in another way, the per man capacity for handling hogs under the self-feeder system is one hundred per cent. greater than under the hand-feeding plan.

As to the method of seeding alfalfa and rape pastures, we advise sowing in drills (about twenty-one inches apart), for the reason that the hogs pass between the rows and the plants are less injured by tramping than when sown broadcast, and appear to grow with greater vigor. In order to meet the increasing consuming power of the hogs with age, the area under rape should be from two-thirds to three-quarters greater than that under alfalfa. Since the return per acre on the basis of grain saved from the area allotted to hog pasture is a liberal one it will be better to err on the side of having too large rather than too small an area of land for this purpose. I believe that an acre of rich land will produce sufficient pasture of the varieties now under consideration to carry an average of four thousand pounds live weight of hogs for the pasture season, provided they are being grain-fed through the self-feeder. This season the rape pasture (self-feeder) acre carried hogs at the rate of 9,254 pounds to the acre, for a period of one hundred and forty-six days. The land was very rich. Though alfalfa carried much less weight to the acre we feel that the estimate above given is a safe one under the conditions set forth.

Summary of Benefits

In showing a remarkable grain saving, pastures have this year only duplicated the results of previous seasons. If all the hogs being grown in Alberta were fed grain through the self-feeder, given access to alfalfa pasture in early summer, and rape pasture for late summer and fall, a total saving of tremendous volume would be effected in the grain required for the same production of pork now turned out; the hogs would go to market carrying a greatly reduced investment in labor and interest, and would find their ultimate destination in two months' less time than those now handled under the old system.

All Breeds—240 in Test at Once

In order to make a broad comparison between different breeds as to the cost of producing pork a large number of Yorkshire, Berkshire and Duroc Jersey sows, due to farrow in the spring of 1917, were purchased from many different breeders. By such purchase the majority of the different strains of the different breeds as far as represented in western Canada were included in the experiment. Two hundred and forty hogs was the maximum number in this test at one time.

The pigs were weaned at the same age, given the same class of pasture, and fed the same kinds of grain in the same proportions through the self-feeder. The test was begun on May 7, 1917, and concluded on January 17, 1918, when the tardy growers of the different breeds were finally weighed out.

This is the second of a series of three tests which were outlined over a year ago with the object of securing in quite a large way data as to the difference in cost, if any, of producing pork with these three breeds. A full summary of the results will not be available until the third test is completed. It might be said that the average number of pounds of grain required to make a pound of pork gain with the three breeds in this particular test was 4.99.

In view of the urgent need for increased production in 1918, let the figures showing pounds of grain required for one pound of gain receive the earnest attention of the feeder, for even at the present high prices of grain they point to the fact that a fair percentage of profit may be realized from this business—that the pig patriotic may also be the pig profitable.

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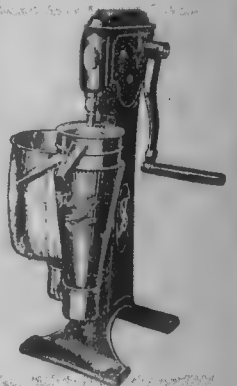
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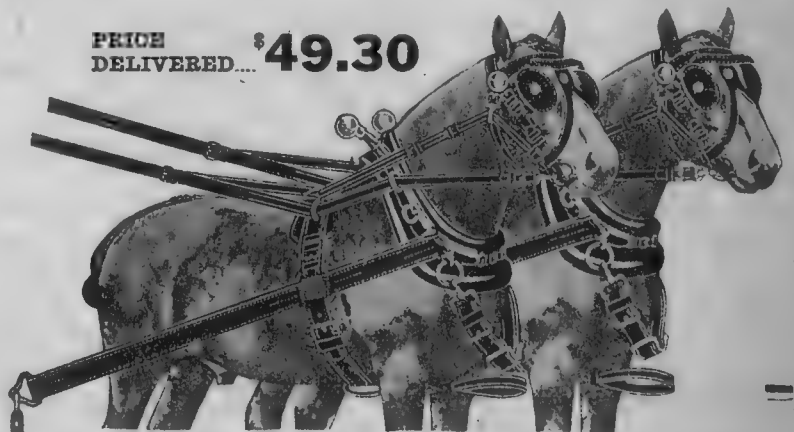
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If you want more eggs and healthier fowl, feed Royal Purple Poultry Specific. It is sold in large and small packages.

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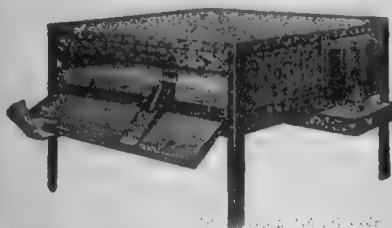
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SOVEREIGN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, Edmonton, Alberta

Common Poultry Diseases

Prevention is better than Cure—Roup, Tuberculosis, Blackhead.

By Prof. M. C. Herner

But few farm flocks are entirely free from disease. A little closer observation might reveal specific symptoms of a disease, and help in getting some definite idea as to what was actually wrong. There are but few farm flocks that are wiped out entirely by disease, but the continual dribbling away is what runs into an enormous loss every year. Poultry diseases are very largely due to the conditions under which the flock is kept, the method of feeding and the class of food fed. A large number of farm poultry houses would stand a good deal more cleaning than they get. Too many houses have only the bare floor of earth or boards. Eight or ten inches of good clean straw, of which this western country has an abundance, should be kept on the floor all the time. This should be changed as soon as it becomes damp and dirty. The number of times it should be changed depends on the number of hens in the house and the kind of house as well. Usually changing it every four or five weeks is quite sufficient.

A dropping platform should be built along the back wall of the house about three feet off the floor. The roosts should be eight inches above this. The dropping or manure should be cleaned off once a week at least. A thin layer of ashes scattered over the platform will prevent the dropping from freezing solid to the platform. Chaff or even straw would also do for this. A liberal springling of air slaked lime will help

tested by discharges from the nostrils, frothy eyes and rattling or wheezing in the throat. These can quite easily be corrected by changing or removing the conditions that cause them. Chief among these are overcrowding, dampness and draughts. Adding coal oil to the drinking water or a very small quantity of potassium permanganate will also check its spread. Colds if allowed to go on unchecked are likely to develop into roup in which case flock treatment is of little use. Ordinary lime dust or air slaked lime is also an excellent remedy for colds or roup in its very earliest stages. This should be thrown right at the hens so that they are compelled to breathe it. This lime getting into the air passages of the head and throat seems to have a healing effect on the inflamed mucous lining. For flock treatment this will probably surpass all others. The salts should also be fed as a tonic, as previously recommended.

As far as individual treatment is concerned, it seldom pays to give it unless a bird is specially valuable and over this the whole flock is likely to be open to infection, and the chances are that the disease will spread and cause more harm and greater than the value of the bird; the less doctoring done around a poultry home the better. A "doctored-up" bird is seldom of much use in a flock. It always remains more susceptible to disease than the others, and also acts as a carrier of disease.



Straw Poultry House Straw is baled and forms three sides of the house and part of its front. It is dry and very satisfactory. A number are in use in various places.

to keep the perches and platform sweet and clean. Wood or coal ashes applied in the same way will help in keeping the house sweeter and clean.

Much can also be done by following clean methods of feeding. The water pails, pans or troughs should be rinsed out every day and fresh water given. If milk is fed the pans should be cleaned about once a week. All soft or wet mash should be fed in a trough and not thrown on the floor or in the litter. At best, feeding it on the floor is a filthy practice and good poultry men will not do it. No wet mash should be fed after it has become sour and rancid.

If the poultry house is dry, kept clean and has plenty of fresh air and the flock is properly looked after there will be but little danger of disease unless the house is overcrowded. Four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each hen and two perches along the back wall of the house should provide plenty of roosting space for all the hens. If these two perches do not give this there are too many hens in the house.

First Symptoms of Disease

The first indications of lack of health in a flock are usually off-colored dropping and dark combs. As soon as either of these two are noticed, the flock should be fed a dose of Epsom salts, using at the rate of one pound to every hundred hens. Dissolve it in hot water and mix with a bran mash. Give it once a week for a few months to tone up the system. Granulated charcoal should also be added to this mash, in fact this charcoal should be fed right along in the dry mash as it is an excellent tonic. Simple colds can be de-

The Most Common Diseases—Roup

The most common diseases are roup, tuberculosis and blackhead, and of the three the first named is the one found most frequently in all farm flocks. Tuberculosis although more fatal is not quite so frequent, and is also confined mostly to birds over one year old. Blackhead is found chiefly in turkeys both old and young.

Roup is simply a cold in its advanced stage, and often goes under the name of "swelled head." Colds allowed to go on unchecked are likely to develop into roup of some form or other. The causes of roup are naturally the same as those of colds. The first symptoms are slight swelling below the eye, often affecting both sides right in the start. These swellings contain white cheesy matter which after being pressed out usually give off an offensive odor. In turkey these swellings generally contain a thick water-colored liquid without the bad odor. In some forms of roup a white scale also develops in the mouth and throat and often swellings appear in the angle of the jaw. Then scabs and the cheesy matter in the swelling give off a very offensive odor. If the scab is pulled off the raw bleeding surface will show underneath. This form of roup is known as canker and is probably the worst of any form to handle. When this makes its appearance it is generally best to kill the fowl at once. If the bird is strong and vigorous it is possible to effect a cure. The sick bird should be removed from the house, the swelling lanced, the matter pressed out and the scab removed. Then thoroughly wash the head, eyes, mouth and throat with a weak solution of carbolic

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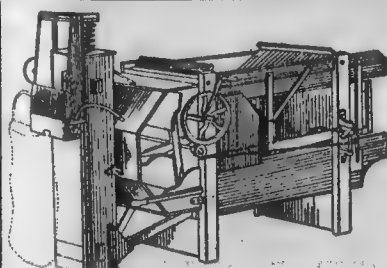
Jackfish, per lb. 8c
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Haddies, 15 lb. boxes, each \$2.75

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acid zincoleum, or Izal, afterwards applying carbolated vaseline. Repeat the washing every two or three days and if any scab forms it should be brushed or pulled off, the matter pressed out of the swellings and the carbolated vaseline applied again. Follow preventative measures with the rest of the flock. Clean out the house thoroughly and if possible whitewash it also. Keep things clean. Don't overcrowd. Keep the house dry.

Tuberculosis of Fowls

Tuberculosis appears to be quite a common thing in the farm flocks the last few years. This disease shows up most in the late summer, fall and early winter months. It appears that hens are more susceptible to it after the laying period than before.

The first symptoms are lack of appetite, dull, inactive, comb off color, either pale or sometimes quite dark or blue, and diarrhoea is usually also present. The bird gets weaker and weaker as the disease progresses. Lameness usually comes on a week or so after the disease gets its start. Death sometimes comes in a few days with the bird even in good flesh, but generally it does not come till the bird is wasted down to skin and bone. On cutting open the carcass the liver will be found to be covered with small white spots varying in size from a mere point to probably half an inch in diameter. They stand out or are raised on the liver. The spleen is usually also covered and often the intestines are also covered with these hard little lumps. In very extreme cases warts form on the ribs or other bones of the body.

There is no cure for this disease. Kill off every suspected fowl and burn or bury the carcass. Never throw back of the barn in the manure pile or back of the poultry house. If you do, you may get paid back a hundredfold a year or two later for carelessness in the handling of this disease. This is a disease of the liver and in this, as in all liver diseases the germs are voided with the excreta and the disease spread in this way. The house should be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. New sand or gravel should be put in after moving three or four inches of the old earth, if such a floor is used. If a cement floor is used, it should be washed first and then whitewashed the same as the walls and ceiling. If there is no dropping board underneath the perches, put them on, say three feet off the floor and three feet wide. Eight inches above this put the perches on the level. In this way the dropping will fall in this platform. Use plenty of air-slaked lime on this platform, in the corners of the house and around the outside on the contaminated ground. Follow absolute cleanliness in feed and care. Feed the salts as recommended.

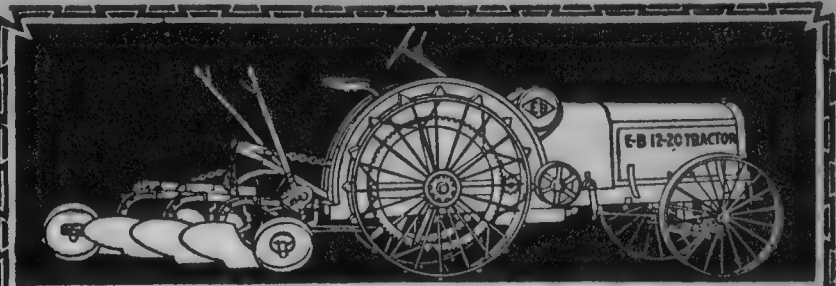
Blackhead has taken off large numbers of turkeys last fall. The disease has been more common when the turkeys were fed largely on soft feed. It would appear that this renders them more susceptible to the disease than the feeding of hard grain. The symptoms are droopy, drowsy condition, greenish diarrhoea and head drawn back into the shoulders. Death usually comes in the course of three or four days. In fact, a whole flock may be wiped out in two weeks time. There is no cure for it. Breeding stronger stock is recommended but even the strongest and best birds often take it. Care in feeding is probably the best safeguard. Avoid soft sloppy feeds as much as possible for the breeding stock. A few drops of muriatic acid in a gallon of drinking water acts as a preventive. Charcoal fed in a dry mash will also help in checking or preventing an outbreak.

REMOVING OLD STACK BOTTOMS

To remove the bottoms of old straw piles over which the stock has been running during the winter months, take an ordinary walking plow and remove the coulter. Then proceed as if going to plow, and see how soon you will scatter the old straw pile bottom broadcast. After being rooted out it soon dries and then be easily burned.

P. J. T.

Cartwright, Manitoba.



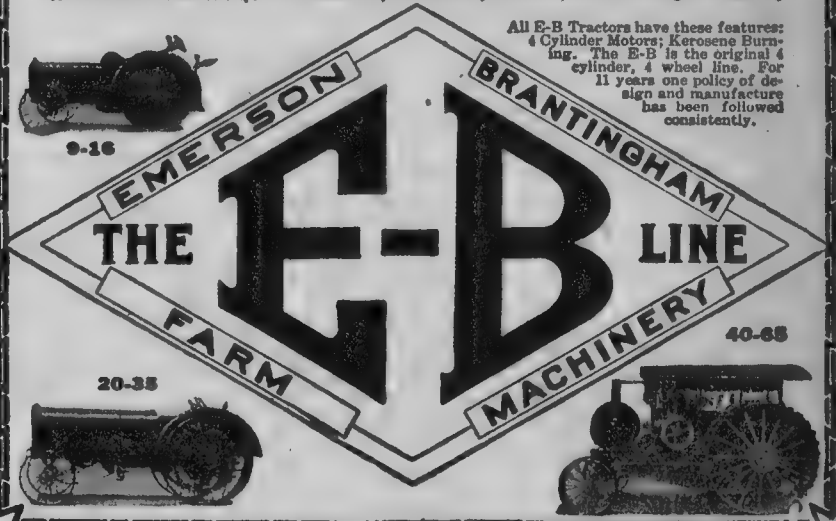
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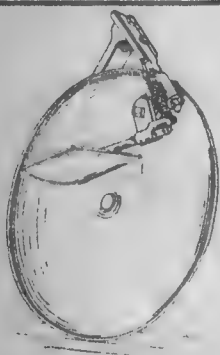
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Deeper Life

Mr. Wells as Prophet

By Réy. S. G. Bland, D.D.

Mr. H. G. Wells is probably the most widely read and influential man of letters in the English-speaking world today. He has long been known as a novelist, sociologist and man of science. Now he is disclosing himself as a teacher of religion and a prophet. His

last three books, *Mr. Britling Sees it Through*, *God, the Invisible King* and *The Soul of a Bishop*, are all expressly in their primary interest, religious books. With Mr. Wells as a teacher of religion, and especially as theologian, many of us orthodox students of religion may find ourselves out of agreement. Mr. Wells, who is frankness itself in defining his attitude to current christianity, makes it perfectly plain that he is not an orthodox Christian. He even denies that his religious belief is christianity at all. To be fair it must be remembered that Mr. Wells uses the word Christian "to indicate only the Trinitarians who accept the official creeds" (God, the Invisible King, p. 41 note). Mr. Wells, cannot indeed express too strongly his disapproval of the official creeds of Christendom, especially the creed drawn up by the Council of Nicaea in A.D. 325, as having played the role "of obscuring, perverting and preventing the religious life of mankind" (id. p. 6). Sometime it may, perhaps, be interesting to see if Mr. Wells does justice to that Nicene creed and the momentous problems it endeavors to solve. I should myself characterize it as the sublimest achievement of the human intellect in the field of speculative thought. Mr. Wells, however, is probably thinking of it as a dogma imposed by ecclesiastical authority as a test of fitness for membership in the Christian Church and some of us who have the profoundest sense of the value of the Nicene creed as the most satisfactory solution of a vital problem would not probably differ much from him on the creed as a shibboleth.

Even a deeper dissent might have to be registered in regard to Mr. Wells' view of Christ. Mr. Wells' God, "The God of the human heart," strongly resembles Christ and Mr. Wells seems to be aware of the resemblance and not to be anxious to disclaim it. Indeed, some of his glowing characterizations of this "God of the human heart" appeal powerfully to a Christian heart and irresistibly suggest the figure of the man of Nazareth. But he says (and this is, I think, the most unsatisfactory and least profound element in Mr. Wells' conception of God), "the accepted figure of Jesus, distinct with meek submission is not in the tone of our worship. It is not by suffering that God conquers death but by fighting." "Our God is, we feel, like Prometheus, a rebel. He is unfiled." "The symbol of the Crucifixion, the drooping, pain-drenched figure of the Christ, the sorrowful cry to his Father, 'My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken me?' these things jar with our spirit. We cannot accept the Christian's crucifix, or pray to pitiful God."

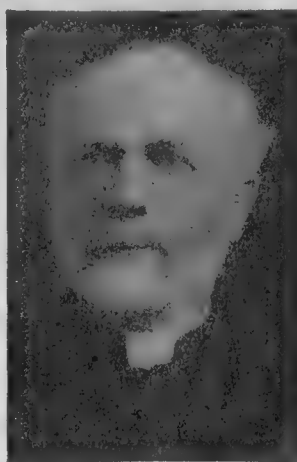
These passages, I venture to think, are the least mature of Mr. Wells' religious ideas and would, I fancy, jar more than any other of his views on the spirit of those valiant fighting men of the past, the old Crusaders, or their even nobler successors in a more sacred crusade, the men of the trenches. Mr. Wells is a Christian at heart and one feels that some day a deeper and possibly more tragical experience, or a profounder insight into human suffering than he has ever known will draw from his eyes the strange veil that hides from so clear a vision what is confessed in all ages and among all peoples as the central and supreme element in

Christianity, the mysterious and divine appeal of the Cross.

Whether the Cross detracts from Christianity as a militant religion would be another question worthy of careful consideration.

But turning from these and any other

serious points of difference (and they are not numerous) it is delightful and inspiring to read Mr. Wells where he speaks as prophet. And genuine prophetic effluence one would most cordially acknowledge. Mr. Wells has seen a vision and it is the vision of a glorious and divine Person to whom his soul goes out in a rapture of faith and devotion. I do not see how any Christian can read many passages in these books without a kindling of the heart. To Mr. Wells, God is intensely real and his kingdom the supreme interest. No



Dr. BLAND

Hebrew prophet was ever more certain of the triumph of that kingdom. Mr. Wells foresees "a wave of religious revival and religious clarification" which will most certainly bring with it a great revival of art, religious art, music, songs and writings of all sorts, drama, the making of shrines, praying places (for Mr. Wells deeply believes in prayer and miraculous answers to prayers) temples and retreats, the creation of pictures and sculptures. Again, "The Kingdom of God on earth is not a metaphor, nor a mere spiritual state, not a dream, not an uncertain project; it is the thing before us, it is the close and inevitable destiny of mankind," and while in one passage Mr. Wells seems to leave the advent of the Kingdom indefinitely remote, elsewhere more confidently he declares that all are now in "the world dawn" and that "there are many signs that the revival is coming very swiftly, it may be coming as swiftly as the morning comes after a tropical night. There is a stirring and a movement. There is a stir, like a stir before a breeze."

After a survey of the agitations and movements in many lands and in many forms of religious faith he concludes: "So that all this religious stir, which seems so manifold and incidental and disconnected, confused and entirely ineffective today, may be, and most probably will be, in quite a few years a great flood of religious unanimity pouring over and charging all human affairs, sweeping away the old priesthods and tabernacles and symbols and shrines, the last crumb of the Orphic victim and the last rag of the Serapheum, and turning all men about into one direction, as the ships and houseboats swing round together in some great river with the uprush of the tide."

In the *Soul of a Bishop*, the angel shows the bishop "Mankind on the verge of awakening to the Kingdom of God." The angel says "The world is already glowing with God. Mankind is like a smouldering fire that will presently, in quite a little time, burst out into flame."

There are many signs today of a spiritual renaissance; not one of the least significant is this that a man like Mr. Wells, long so disregarding of religion, has now with unquestionable and contagious passion taken up the cry of Jesus and his great forerunner, "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of God is at hand."



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Music in the Prairie Schools

By Golan E. Hoole

Someone has said "Let me but write the songs of a nation and I care not whose laws they obey." The writer here is stating his conviction that the songs of a nation have more influence in molding the opinion and forming the character of a people than have the laws upon the statute books of their country. If we care to investigate the ground of this expression of opinion we may, by study of the songs of the European nations, soon find corroborative evidence of the force and truth of that belief. For instance, who has not read of the effect of the singing of the "Marseillaise" at the time when France was in the throes of despair and defeat? The song spread through the country like a prairie fire, inspiring the faltering hearts of all to victory. And what shall we say of the effect of "Scots wha' hae" upon the Scottish people: surely it must have added an additional strength and hardness of fibre to the national character. May we hint also that possibly "Britons never, never, never shall be slaves," has carried its share of influence wherever it has been sung.



Prof. HOOLE

Germany also provides a concrete example of the power of popular song. Luther and the Reformation, by concentrating the attention of the people to the higher things in life and beyond it, made it possible for Germany to become great. She became a great nation because her people were bound together by great ideals which were expressed by great songs of the type "A Strong City is our God." Her poets, thinkers, teachers, and musicians were great and noble men. John Sebastian Bach was one of the greatest musicians that ever lived. His great Mass in B minor has never been equalled, yet he taught school for a living. The Germans grew in learning and arts, chemistry and manufacture, and had outstanding men to lead them. The people gladly followed these leaders until their place was taken by others who diverted their thoughts and aspirations to a lower plane of selfish ambition and world dominion. Then were the seeds of envy and lust of empire sown in the minds of the people through the schools and colleges, and even the churches, and for long years carefully fostered by the reigning house of Hohenzollern. Prussianism was established and the whole land became permeated with these ideals and their great noble songs were gradually exchanged for those of the type of "Deutschland über Alles" (Germany over All). Thus their ideals have been lowered and without knowing it they have fallen from their high estate. The effect of Luther's work can still be traced for they have a strong faith in God and that he will assist them in their present aspect of national life.

The Power of Song

Song gives wings to words. The rising, falling and sustaining of a melody seems to expand and intensify the thoughts contained in the words. We sing patriotic songs because they rouse feeling and stimulate the imagination. The thought embodied in the words of a great poem gains added glory and magnificence by being borne upon the wings of song. For instance can any poem be nobler than the Hundredth Psalm? Yet how tame is the spoken word in comparison with the way the spirit can soar when it is sung with heart and voice! Or take the Hallelujah Chorus; we might shout "Hallelujah! For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth" a hundred times louder by multiplying the voices but the result would be a confused babble.

The power of the singer or speaker to move the hearts and sway the thoughts and emotions of men is said to be one of the highest gifts (the gift of leadership) and it is also the highest form of expression. The effect on the hearer is that of the purest and most powerful of delights. It is as though he had been caught up into heaven and had drunk of celestial nectar in com-

pany with the Gods. An exquisite rendering of a song will live in the memory long after other events have faded away.

But is all this study of music, song, and speech, to have no other or greater purpose than to cater to the senses of delight? We think not. It is great, certainly, to be able to use our powers in such a way and worthy of all the effort to gain that command over our voices, but few of us have these transcendent abilities and in spite of all our study will never be able to impress our individuality upon the multitude. Then why not leave music, song, and speech to those who have these gifts? We answer, "because the study of these things is in itself a valuable discipline and helpful to the building up of character in the individual." It is absolutely

necessary for the common people of a country to have a high appreciative sense of music before it can produce great music or musicians. The real value of musical training is not commonly seen or known because so few are trained in the right way. We are, however, awakening to the fact that a definite and thorough course of musical study has as great an effect on the mind and body as any other subject; indeed we doubt if any other subject gives such scope and variety of training. For Rhythm trains the mind and body to decisive step and action; note the effect of the drum when marching. Time ensures accuracy, confidence and poise of movement. Melody expands the imagination and makes for receptivity of thought. Beauty and Purity of Tone are well-springs of unalloyed pleasure and develop the appreciation of the beautiful in nature and in art. Light and Shade ally themselves to color and contour of outline; the proportion of one thing to another; the fitness of things. Diction gives command of facial expression and assists in gaining fluency of speech and clearness of interpretation. Expression uses all the means at her command to assist the natural spontaneous emission of the thoughts, feelings, and emotions. In short, the ability finely to express fine thoughts and feelings constitutes true culture and the dependence of this culture on trained musical tastes is obvious.

The Opportunity of the West

The western provinces may be likened to a young well-favored maiden. The world around her is glowing with an abundance of joyous color and material wealth. Her step is firm, yet light and springy, her movements are melting undulations, her cheeks are like the prairie roses, her eyes are bright as the shimmering waters of her lakes and her hair is golden as the sunshine upon the autumn wheat but—she is dumb; or nearly so! she will not express her longings and emotions in speech—for speech is oftentimes too crude a medium for ecstatic expression—and to sing she is afraid. At present there are but few centres in each province where good vocal and instrumental tuition can be obtained. Many villages are devoid of any musical activity whatever and there are many schools where the singing of children is never heard. Even in some of the prominent schools of our cities not a song, not a note of music is taught. Is not this lamentable? The excuse is given that other subjects which are of more importance take up all the time. There are, however, some subjects which might with advantage to the student be omitted and music or song substituted. A little more elasticity of study would make for expansion and individuality. The prairie provinces suffer in this respect more than most countries because they are so young and their people have not as yet had time to concentrate their attention on musical education. Older countries such as Norway, Sweden, Russia and Austria, though in parts sparsely populated,

Continued on Page 46

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Your Home and Books

By H. D. Ranns

In these latter days much is heard from all sides about the improvement of the homes of the prairie. Politicians and public men of all kinds are telling the farmer that he ought to have better homes, automobiles, recreations, this thing and that, to make the homes on the prairie more attractive. All this is good and desirable, and far be it from us to say a word against it all. But there seems to be one feature of the improvement of the homes on the

prairie that is being generally overlooked. And this feature is one that possibly would do more than everything else to make the prairie home what it ought to be in the way of a centre of wholesome, educative influence. I refer to the presence in every farm home, especially where there are children, of a small but select library.

To my mind there is no more lamentable lack of prairie life than this lack of books. Here and there one does come

across a farm home where books abound and the atmosphere of reading is found. But that is not general. In many cases what books there are belong to a type that shrieks "book agent," and these in nine cases out of ten are unwieldy but expensive books that are never read. In other cases what books one sees about are just as obviously borrowed books, clutched at from some other person's library when the borrower had nothing else to do with his time than read. Now if you, Mr. Reader, to whom all this does not apply, will forgive me for the sake of those to whom it does, I want to show cause why this state of things should not exist.

The Guide's Book Department

One question that has come to me again and again is this: Why should the farmer, who is as well off in these days, or better, than the rest of us, be either at the mercy of a passing book agent or the kindly indulgence of some person possessing a library? Why not get together his own? Why not have a few books, carefully bought and gradually added to, until a real live library graces his book-shelves and serves to enrich his mind? I know one reason only too well. But this reason lies in the past rather than the present. One reason has been that the farmer has been isolated from the centres of culture in the great cities and has not known too often how to get books or what books to get.

It is because this state of things described in the last paragraph has existed that the book department of The Guide has been opened. In the editor of The Guide the farmer has one who thinks of his interests in more ways than one, and I remember a long talk with him at the Moose Jaw Grain Growers' convention on this very subject, and the editor then expressed his desire to do something to help to cultivate the reading of good books in prairie homes. Now in this book department you have what I fancy has been much wanted on the prairie, a guide, philosopher and friend in the selection of books, and a good place to buy them.

Another reason for the lack of books in farm homes lies deeper. In only too many cases books have not been bought because they have not been appreciated at their true worth. If you had an idle hour in the winter time you might read a book, but otherwise, who cared? I venture to say that in too many homes the last thing on which money would be spent is books. I have seen many homes where there was no lack of money, where expensive automobiles were in the yard outside, and in a fine home there was not a single readable book. And yet in these homes there were children growing up with a thirst for knowledge.

Cultivate Taste For Reading

Perhaps it may be that some farmers who have spent hard, toilsome lives have lost the chance of acquiring a taste for reading, though such a taste can be cultivated more than men think if they will but try. There is a subject that might be worth writing about if the editor will allow me some day. But for the moment let us think of your children. What about them? You think a taste for reading a good thing, I trust. It is rather late in the day to argue about that. But how are your children to get a taste for reading if you have no books in the home? You say, at school. But a boy or girl will speedily read every book in the school library, and, like our friend Oliver Twist, ask for more. And there is another thing to consider; a real older boy or girl will take twice as much interest and delight in the books he or she owns as in those got from a school library.

And it is just as well to remember in these very practical days and in this very practical country that a taste for books pays in hard cash. You may not always see it that way, but if you do not help your child to get a thirst for knowledge and to satisfy it when acquired, you are gravely handicapping that child for the battle of life. You have only to read the biographies of great and useful and successful men to get that truth sent home. There is no

man of the past so much quoted and whose example so much inspires the statesmen of today as Abraham Lincoln. What about his love for books? A most readable life by James Morgan tells the story of Abraham's early struggles, how he hungered for books more than for food, how he tramped for miles about his home to borrow such books as "Robinson Crusoe," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Aesop's Fables," because his family were too poor to think of buying books. One of his earliest recollections is of writing as a copy the words:

"Good boys, who to their books apply, Will all be great men by and by."

Whether the rule is infallible or not, it proved true enough in his case. Then take the case of a man who left so large a mark upon the world's life as David Livingstone. The life by Dr. Blaikie tells how Livingstone devoured all the books that came into his hands when a boy, and though he worked in the factory from six o'clock in the morning to eight at night, he read and studied hard—with the result that all the world knows. It is not very likely that your child is born into a home any poorer than these I have mentioned. If you are better situated, why not give your child the benefit of your good fortune?

What Books To Buy

But perhaps you are saying: "This is all very well, but what are we to buy?" Now that is just where The Guide comes in, true to its name. The Book Department of The Guide will gladly furnish you with the information you require, if you make known your requirements. And to help a little in that way we may right here in this article recommend some books that would be likely to suit older boys and girls who are just getting to the age when books ought to interest them. Of course, no person can say for certain what your child will like, for some children's tastes lie along one way and some in another. The books we shall mention will be of a general rather than a particular type, and they will all be obtainable in cheap editions, the start to a library costing you less than one of those heavy, bulky, unreadable books a certain kind of agent brings round to the farm houses and which you buy to get rid of him.

Books For The Children

There are certain old favorites in children's books that will always retain their popularity. Most children will revel in "Grimm's Fairy Tales," and it will be an unusual child that will not devour "Robinson Crusoe," "Fairy Tales from the Arabian Nights" will delight hosts of youngsters. Abraham Lincoln's favorite, "Aesop's Fables," will both fascinate and educate children who have not read it. Then Marryat's stories like "Masterman Ready" will hold any live boy to the appeal all its own. Charles Kingsley knew the way to the heart and mind of a child. His "Heroes" and "Water Babies" are fine of their style. "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare" should serve to acquaint the older boy or girl with the outline of Shakespeare's plays. Clarke's "Girlhood to Shakespeare's Heroines" is well worth while. Ballantyne is another wholesome boy's author, and his "Coral Island" would be suitable for your boy. Many boys and girls will appreciate the classic novelists like Dickens and Scott if they start on the right books. I would say "David Copperfield" and "Tale of Two Cities" for Dickens and "Ivanhoe" for Scott. Then there is Kingsley's "Westward Ho" and Mulock's "John Halifax, Gentleman," old favorites. And you should not forget biography. That is perhaps the most interesting and helpful of all forms of literature. A life like that of Lincoln or Livingstone will inspire your child.

And now it only remains to say, give your child a chance. Help the boys or girls or both to build their very own little library and you will be well repaid in their gratitude and delight, to say nothing of their intellectual development. Let them have good, worth while books about them and you won't be pained by seeing them reading trash.



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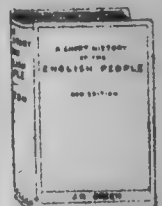
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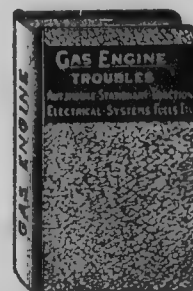
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Music in the Prairie Schools

Continued from Page 43

have in each village, hamlet church and school a centre of musical activity. Most of the young immigrants who come from European countries have a fair working knowledge of vocal and instrumental music. When a group of students of this kind foregather the first thing they do is to form themselves into a musical club where they can sing the folk songs of their native land.

Songs of the Prairies

Folk songs and the ability to produce and appreciate good music are characteristic of all great nations. Mank folk songs have a history and a story connected with them. The battle of Flodden was responsible for the birth of the famous Scotch song "The Flowers of the Forest are a' Wede Away." After the battle, which was the most calamitous in the annals of Scotland, the whole nation was plunged into mourning but the iron hand of the invader was upon the people and they did not dare openly to express their anguish and despair. To ease their aching hearts, however, the mothers crooned this song of floral imagery to their children—the men they had lost being represented by the flowers of the forest—the young women and the men that were left sang it with suppressed fervour amongst themselves until its power was felt throughout the whole country. Thus the power of the folk song lies in the way it can touch the imagination and vibrate through the heart-strings of the people.

The next 25 years will see a great change in this country. Those of us who may then be here will see the awakening of a national ideal; the welding together of many races into one composite whole, and music and song will not be the least of the factors in bringing about this desired condition. Patriotic and folk songs of the prairies are being and will be written, composed, and sung by Canadians; by the boys and girls who are now at school and who will be the men and women of that day. Such songs will find their writers, composers, and their singers. How is this to be brought about? Can the church or the individual music teacher or the home provide the necessary training of the rising generation? For the hope of the prairie is in her children. We answer No! none of these alone. Each can do its share certainly but none can completely cover the ground. The church and choir are valuable institutions of their kind but musically their scope is limited. One enthusiastic lover of music in a community will by example precept, heaven and transform a whole district.

If every home provided musical opportunities we, perhaps, should not worry so much over the situation but as this is not the case and many homes cannot give the children this advantage, we must look elsewhere for the means of supplying the deficiency. Even were the homes centres of musical thought and practice the problem would not be solved for the study of the elements of music can be better and more effectively taught in class than in private tuition. Solitary training in these fundamentals with the exception of a few isolated cases is an enormous waste of time and energy both for teacher and pupil.

The Work of School Teachers

One solution of the problem do we see: one class of men and women who can undertake the task and to that class belong the teachers in the schools. The future of the musical life of Western Canada lies to a very great extent in the hands of the teachers in the public schools; upon their enthusiasm, devotion and skill will depend the progress of song in all the provinces. For "where there is no vision the people perish" and song is the expression of one form of vision.

If the children of the prairies do not sing songs at school and if they reach maturity without exercising that form of expression they must ever remain "dumb songsters." Should the auditory senses be neglected when most receptive the child can never be perfectly trained or developed for the convention between the voice and the ear becomes atrophied through non-use.

(To be continued)

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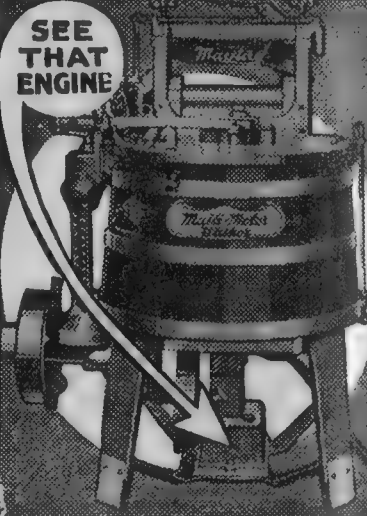
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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

INCREASING MEMBERSHIP

We know that all club women read our farm women's club page. The stories of what our farm women's clubs are doing are so interesting that club women cannot help but read them. This editorial is for those farm women who do not belong to the farm women's organization. We know that there are about 200,000 of them in the three prairie provinces.

You women know that if it had not been for the farmers' organization you would have been accepting \$1.30 for your wheat instead of \$2.21. You know that the farmers' organization is really behind this latest move to take the duty off tractors and place them at cost at the farmers' disposal. These are only two instances of what the farmers' organization has been able to do for the farmers. Do you know that if it had not been for the organized farm women in Alberta and Saskatchewan there would have been no Municipal Hospitals Act, you would probably not have the provincial and municipal franchise, and the improving conditions of rural life would not be taking place? These are only a few of the advantages already obtained because of the farm peoples' organizations.

Yet a very small per cent. of the farm women of the West belong to the farmers' and farm women's associations. We take for granted that all farm people are interested in bettering the conditions of farm life and work. Then why not assist in bringing those improved conditions about by belonging to your own organization, formed for no other reason than to try, by united effort and co-operation, to improve conditions. As I have said before, loyalty demands that the members of a business or profession should belong to their own organization.

The Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers' Association of Alberta, including in each province the Women's Section, are devoting 1918 to a greater membership campaign. When there are those who remain outside, the work of improving conditions for all farm people is made harder for the few who try to do so. There are 20,000 women at least in the three provinces who should belong to their own organization, and who today do not. The executives of the Women's Sections in all three provinces are making ready to receive that large number of women. Will you help them by letting them know immediately that your community is ready to organize? Five women are enough to form a section. Should there be another women's organization in your community, give your membership to the farmers' organization and let all farm people know that every man and woman on the prairie stands behind the farmers' organization in demanding a better farming life in the west. If you choose to work through the other organizations, well and good, but at least be a member of the farm peoples' organization in your province.

If there are five women in your community ready to form a Women's Section of the farmers' association, let your provincial secretary know. In Alberta, write to Mrs. R. W. Barritt, Central Office, Loughheed Building, Calgary. In Saskatchewan, write to Mrs. John McNaughtan, secretary W.S.G.G.A., Harris, Sask. If in Manitoba, write to Miss Amy J. Roe, Headquarters of Women's Sections, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg. Drop them a line today.

UNIVERSAL FEDERAL FRANCHISE

The labor delegation recently conferring with the government at Ottawa was assured that there would be universal women's franchise for the women of the Dominion of Canada before another federal election. The franchise will be extended on exactly the same qualifications as to age, residence, etc., that it will be to the male electorate.

This will mean that about a million and a half new voters will be added to the federal lists before another election. Canada is the latest in a long list of countries which, since the beginning of the war, have enfranchised their women.

CITIZEN'S EDUCATIONAL BOARD

On Wednesday, February 13, the provincial Equal Franchise Board of Saskatchewan held its annual meeting. This board is a federation of the W.C.T.U., the Social Service Councils, the Women Grain Growers and the Equal Franchise Leagues, for the consideration and discussion of those matters requiring legislation. It was until the annual meeting of February 13 known as the Equal Franchise Board, and is responsible for much of the improved legislation of Saskatchewan relating to women and children. Because women have the municipal and provincial franchise and because there was definite assurance that women would shortly be given the federal franchise, it was decided that



A corner in the housekeepers' workshop—the Pantry

the old name had lost its suitability. It was unanimously decided to rename the board the Citizen's Educational Board.

The election of officers for the year 1918 was as follows: President, Mrs. E. R. Myers, Saskatoon; first vice-president, Mrs. W. W. Andrews, Regina; second vice-president, Mrs. J. Barratt Scott, Moose Jaw; W.C.T.U. vice-president, Mrs. Robert Stinton, Regina; Women Grain Growers' vice-president, Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; treasurer, Mrs. Raymond Archibald, Saskatoon; recording secretary, Mrs. Meisenheimer, Strongfield. It was left with the members of the executive residing in Saskatoon, to appoint the corresponding secretary and the conveners of committees.

Many important matters came up for discussion at the board meeting. The retiring president, Mrs. F. A. Lawton of Yorkton, made the suggestion that the work of the board be carried out under the various local councils. It was unanimously felt that there was an unique work for the board and that it would be a detriment to the work of studying political questions and asking for improved legislation if the federated board were dissolved. It was therefore decided that the board should continue as organized, but under the new name. It was decided to prepare literature and undertake an aggressive membership campaign.

The following resolutions were discussed and adopted, and will be presented to the legislature: The W.C.T.U. presented this resolution and asked the board's endorsement: Whereas, it has been brought to our attention that there is no adequate provision made

for wayward and unfortunate girls in this province, be it resolved that this matter be brought to the notice of the provincial government, and that they be asked to take action at the next session of the legislature to help solve this great problem.

Resolved that the government be asked to establish a minimum wage of \$12 a week for all women workers.

Resolved that this board continues its insistence for permanent prohibition throughout the Dominion of Canada, and endorses the recent measure of the Dominion government in prohibiting the manufacture, importation and transportation of alcohol for beverage purposes for the duration of the war.

Resolved that this board ask the Department of Education that there be one language, English only, in the primary grades of the public school, and this resolution be sent to the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Trustees' Association, to be held in Saskatoon on February 20 and 21.

Whereas, dependence on the efforts of patriotic individual members of the community has proven a most dilatory and unsatisfactory way of dealing with food conservation, be it resolved that the P.E.F.L. of Saskatchewan memorialize the federal government with a view to securing by conscription the necessary supplies for our troops.

Resolved that our federal premier be asked to enact legislation by which a Canadian woman may not lose her nationality on her marriage to a foreigner unless she so chooses, and that foreign women making their homes in Canada may take out nationalization papers for themselves.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

The work of the provincial health department was reviewed in the Manitoba legislature on the afternoon of February 8, by Hon. Dr. Armstrong, the provincial secretary, to whose department the health board is responsible. The report of Dr. M. Stewart Fraser, the commissioner, is one of progress. Quoting from the report: "In the year 1916 the co-operative plan of employing nurses for continuous service was evolved. Each nurse was given a district with an extent of area to which she was able to give personal attention within the range of her duties with reasonable regularity. The system grew out of the inability, on account of insufficient funds in the appropriation for this purpose, of the board to respond to the requests for more and more nurses. The benefit of the work the nurses were performing was so apparent to the municipal councils and school boards of the districts in which they labored that they were prepared and proposed to assist the government in the co-operative arrangement already referred to, by which the municipality, a group of schools and the government each pay one-third of the expenses of keeping a nurse permanently engaged. Such a partnership arrangement was entered into in the rural municipalities of Assiniboia, Rockwood, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Dauphin town, and negotiations are in progress now which are expected to lead to considerable additions to this territory during the current year.

"In the six municipalities in which the nurses were continuously working, 9,304 school children passed through their hands, and every person will be surprised to learn that 25 per cent. of the children had defective teeth; 20 per cent. had enlarged tonsils, 16 per cent. adenoids; 12 per cent. defective vision; 8 per cent. enlarged glands; 3 per cent. defective hearing; and 2 per cent. skin affections. Homes to the number of 4,610 were visited, where personal instruction was given in sanitation and child welfare. In the course of their duties, 36 cases of well advanced tuberculosis were referred for

medical treatment, and 55 cases of incipient tuberculosis were discovered.

Caring for the Children

"Child welfare is an important branch of the nurses' work, and while it is too early to measure the results to a very marked degree in infant mortality, the figures from the municipalities in which nurses were engaged during the full year are very encouraging. We have discovered that approximately 50 per cent. of the children are affected with minor afflictions. It has been known for years that hundreds of the children born in Manitoba do not reach the age of one year. We know, too, that large numbers of cases of tuberculosis in the incipient stages of development are lurking here and there among the population.

Child Lives Can Be Saved

"We know more than this, that 90 per cent. of the disabilities among the school children that impair their mental energy, and if left will detract very materially from their usefulness as individuals or citizens of the state, can be corrected; that the lives of the 400 infants that are annually dying from preventable causes can be saved; that most of our people who are suffering from tuberculosis in the early stages of its development can be cured; and it is the purpose of the board, with the co-operation of the department of education, the school boards, the municipalities and the people to expand their activities until this large and important field is fully covered.

Will Deal With Problem

"Such a program would call for an examination of all the school children of the province, and the provision of ways and means to correct the minor troubles that will be found in about the percentage just mentioned. At present, when the parents are advised of the trouble, some of them secure treatment without delay, another portion of the cases are referred to the hospitals for treatment, and quite a number are, up to the present, unprovided for.

"This is a recently discovered field of operation, and we desire to give to the school boards and board of health a little added authority to secure treatment for needy children, and place them, too, in a position to compete more successfully with their fellow pupils in the race for scholarship.

"It is also the duty and intention of the board that the nurses be the means of reducing infant mortality as far as it is due to preventive causes to as near the vanishing point as it is possible to reach.

Must Educate Mothers

"It is not expected, nor is it necessary that sufficient nurses be distributed over this province to personally care for the needy children and raise them past the danger point. Scientific feeding of children is a matter not difficult to understand, and children can be reached through the mothers, by the instruction imparted to small groups at regular intervals, until every mother is able to rear her little family safely through the tender period of their existence.

"In their movements among the people, it will not be difficult to discover many, if not most of the cases of tuberculosis, so early that under sanatorium treatment a very much larger percentage will be cured, and the danger from infection reduced to a minimum.

Four trips a day each to the cellar and upstairs mean an annual climb for the housewife of something like 26,500 feet and back again. This is equivalent to a round trip to the top of one of our highest mountains. By judiciously planning her work at least this much climbing can be saved by the average housewife in a year.

Home Economics Societies

Annual Convention of the H.E.S. pledges support to the Food Controller

Mrs. H. W. Dayton, of Virden, was again unanimously elected president of the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba. Mrs. Dayton has led the organizations through difficult and easy paths, through opposition and discouragement as well as its happy successes for many years, and her organization was glad to confer on her again the honor of its presidency. The organization's annual meeting was held in Winnipeg on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 19, 20, 21. The other members of the advisory board were:—Mrs. J. M. Watt, of Birtle as representing the central division; Mrs. J. B. McIntyre of Dauphin, as representing the northern district; and Mrs. McBeath of Headingley representing the eastern district. The convention was one of the most successful that the organization has yet had.

Mrs. J. B. McIntyre of Dauphin presided over the opening session. Lady Aikens gave the address of welcome. She said she noted with pleasure that the program was entirely concerned with matters of the home. Lady Aikens dwelt on the necessity of the home taking its full place in the reconstruction period after the war. She spoke and commended the Home Economic Society on their splendid foster-child, the Boys' and Girls' Clubs. In a word Lady Aikens commended to the members of the Societies the Provincial District Nurses. In conclusion she said that no work could be more commendable than that of "Home and Country."

Mrs. J. M. Watt of Birtle replied to the address of welcome. She thanked Lady Aikens for her kind remarks, and said that nothing was more instructive and inspirational than the meeting in convention of the women of the Home Economic Societies. Mrs. Watt spoke specially of the work of rest-rooms, and said that they had come to stay. She mentioned favorably the Boys' and Girls' clubs, the libraries and the benefits of the Extension service. The speaker thought that the topic of most prominence at this convention should be that of food conservation. "It has been given to women to really decide who shall or shall not win the war" said the speaker.

Mrs. Dayton's Presidential Address

Mrs. H. Dayton of Virden, president of the Home Economics Societies, then gave her presidential address. She said that this, the eighth annual convention, was meeting under the darkest war cloud the world has ever known. Selkirk, a society of twenty members, in the past year raised more than \$4,000 for patriotic purposes and as well has sent 3,000 garments overseas. Mrs. Dayton agreed with Lady Aikens that the work of prime importance in these times, when so many are being sacrificed, is that of the District Nurses.

She stated that 14,498 children under four years of age have died during the last six years, many of them from preventable causes. The speaker advocated a course of training for motherhood for girls and young women. An important thing these days is that there shall be children born and second that they shall be well born.

Mrs. Dayton dwelt emphatically on the great need of food conservation. She described an idea that is prevalent that the farm people are unwilling to co-operate in the conservation of food. She said that Canadian people were not giving the assistance required of them simply because they were ignorant of the real facts of the case. The speaker gave facts and statistics to show the dire situation of the world in regard to food. The next three months are the most critical and call for drastic action in shipping facilities. "Women" the speaker said, "are the second line of support, and if we give way the front lines cannot be sustained."

Mrs. Dayton endorsed Mrs. Watt's statements regarding rest-rooms. She paid special tribute to the rest-room in Portage. She was proud of the work

of the men of the Portage municipalities who are raising the funds for the room by taxation. The rest-room should be the place for the libraries. More in the library work would have been achieved had it not been for the war. Mrs. Dayton commended the McGill library scheme for those places who could not afford a library of their own. She complimented the women on their stand for Union Government, and voiced the pleasure of the whole organization at the recent liquor legislation. She spoke on the new laws for women and children, including the Dower Law, which are to be introduced in the Legislature this week.

In speaking of the foreign problem the president urged the society members to persuade the foreign women to attend the demonstrations. In this way they will learn Canadian ways and customs more rapidly than by any other. In conclusion she appealed to the society women to bury minor differences and unite in doing not "our bit" but "our all."

Reports for the Year

After the discussion on Mrs. Dayton's address S. T. Newton, Superintendent of the Extension Department, gave his report of the year's work. There are more than 1,000 members in addition to last year. The work in raising the patriotic funds has been much increased during the last year. Mr. Newton advised that the secretary of a society should remain in office longer than one term.

Mrs. J. B. McIntyre who gave the report of the Northern District Convention, emphasized the work that had been done along educational lines. There was interesting discussion following.

Mrs. J. R. Hamilton reported the Eastern District Convention. Mrs. Hamilton thought that for a district convention it was not so great a success because only two societies were represented outside of Portage municipality. In speaking of the work of the district Mrs. Hamilton thought a district convention not enough. She urged that there be more co-operation and assistance between the various societies. A great deal of that sort of district work has been done in Ontario and the help received has been very beneficial.

Mrs. O. T. Armstrong of Manitou reported the convention for the Southern Division held in Boissevain on July 3. The main point settled at the convention was that the regular work of the Home Economic Society should be continued much as the members wished to devote the time to patriotic work. Among the speakers at the convention were Dr. Hugh Dobson, National Secretary of the Social Service Council, Miss Playfair, of Hartney and Professor J. B. Reynolds of the Agricultural College.

The discussion following the papers brought out many points of useful information. Mrs. Rowe of Manitou thought more up-to-date report forms should be sent out for the secretaries to fill. It was also thought that the grants to the various societies were now quite inadequate. Mrs. Dayton suggested that a strong delegation be named to wait on the Minister of Agriculture and present the situation.

The Neepawa representative, Mrs. Shearer, told of the work of her organization. She mentioned that the special work to be undertaken is a community garden. Neepawa is determined that they shall do their share in production. Nor is conservation of food being overlooked. Mrs. Shearer reported that at each meeting some instruction is given along the line of conservation of food.

Mrs. McBeath of Headingley suggested that instead of letting the work of organizations overlap, each might confine its work to one line of patriotic endeavor. She mentioned specially the needs of the Navy.

Session on Food Conservation

Miss E. Cora Hind was the first speaker of the Tuesday evening session. The

whole session was given entirely to the matter of food conservation. Miss Hind said that although much had been said and heard on the matter, very little had yet actually been done. It was only very recently that the control of food consumption and the production of food had been placed where it belonged, in the Department of Agriculture. Miss Hind pointed out that no matter how great the lack of government control was, a woman's first duty was to save food in her household. The speaker said that now that Union Government had gotten down to business there was every indication that they would render every assistance possible. She pointed out that the question of conservation today was even more important than that of production, because unless we save food now many men will be dead of starvation before the harvest of 1918. Miss Hind said she would like to see the Home Economic Societies pass a couple of resolutions; one to the effect that the Department of Justice be lined up to insure the enforcement of the law and the other that more women be given executive places on the Board. The point where the inspectors cannot reach are the homes where the conservation must go on. The homes of Canada must be on their honor. The speaker added that the men should also be on their honor "not to kick." She said we have not yet learned all there is to learn about substitution, and we must set ourselves at the task. In speaking of the new standard flour Miss Hind said that while some thought more shorts and bran should be added to the white flour, experts said that the shortage of feed for cattle was so acute that it could not be lessened without being detrimental to the maintenance of livestock. In concluding Miss Hind said, "Never let it get away from you for one moment that we are conserving food, not to avoid want, but to prevent absolute and terrible starvation overseas. North America is the hope of supply. Let the women of Manitoba not fail. I have never known the women of Canada to be asked to do anything that they did not do and not do well."

Mrs. Jean Muldrew, Director of Domestic Economy in the office of the food controller at Ottawa, was the next speaker. Mrs. Muldrew has travelled all over the Dominion in the interests of this work. The food situation today in a nutshell is either food control or famine, not one place but all over the world. Famine is facing the world unless by conservation it can be averted. The position of food controller is one of the most difficult, for the trail had to be blazed, the controllers in Canada and the United States had no precedent to go by. Mrs. Muldrew agreed with Miss Hind that a great step had been taken when the food control board was placed under the Department of Agriculture. She compared the beginning on control in the United States with that in Canada. The U. S. controller was given \$152,000,000 with state grants in addition to carry on the work. The Canadian controller started with nothing. The machinery of control in Canada is only now in a position to undertake real and definite work.

Objects of Food Control

Mrs. Muldrew said the two great difficulties she met were an absolute incredulity and those persons who said, "The little I can save doesn't matter." She said if individual effort meant nothing then there was no other way of controlling conservation. It was not until 1916 that the world began to draw on its reserves. So serious has the situation become that there are now no reserves and the 1917 crop must spread out until the 1918 crop is harvested.

The first aim of the Food Control Board was to keep the fighting men fed and to stabilize the prices of food-stuffs. Some public eating houses, as shown on sworn statement, have been able to reduce the consumption of meat

by 50 per cent. and the consumption of white flour by 33 1-3 per cent. Food control is again difficult because the people who are producers are about 50 per cent. of the total population. The producers are those most difficult to reach. On March 1st the new standard bread comes on the market when not more than two pounds of fat may be used to a barrel of flour.

The fish control has placed in easy access to all homes fresh fish. It has been estimated that if Canadians can double their consumption of fish 25 ship-loads of 5,000 tons each of beef might be released for overseas every month. An important measure of the Control Board came into effect on February 2nd when all retailers and wholesalers in fruit and vegetables were placed under license. The retailers because they are the greater number are being licensed as quickly as possible. In speaking of the demand for price fixing, Mrs. Muldrew said very little had or could be done. Fish and milk prices have been fixed. Mrs. Muldrew said that letters come to the Control Board asking for rations as has been done in France and England. With so many avenues of food rationing for Canadian people is almost impossible. What can be done and is being done to control is stating the amount of food that may be consumed in public and private eating places. The great need in Canada is information of the situation. There can be no control or alleviation of the situation unless the Food Control Board has the support of the people. Unless the present acute situation is met the people of Canada in less than two years will be facing famine themselves.

Mrs. Muldrew said that when she left Ottawa drastic and definite legislation was under contemplation. She read a telegram from the food controller stating that drastic legislation was being formulated penalizing waste of all kinds, and restricting waste of all kinds in cities, towns and villages.

Mrs. Muldrew paid great tribute to the people of Quebec. She said that they had promised to treble their pork production, double their sugar production and to raise enough wheat to feed themselves. The city of Quebec has absolutely eliminated unnecessary and uneeded eating.

Demands on Canadian Women

Mrs. W. J. Rowe, of Manitou, gave a very interesting address on "What Canada Demands of Her Women." She opened her address by recalling a picture of pioneer life of more than a half-century ago. She said that the university extension service was doing its utmost to bring back the splendid community spirit of those days. They are sending out college professors with a hope of doing this. But it was the speaker's opinion that one old grandmother of those far-off days has forgotten more about a co-operative community spirit than all the university professors ever knew. The co-operation of peoples to-day is for economic or commercial benefits. In those days the community spirit sprang from a desire to help the other fellow.

In these days of strife women are everywhere and in every line of business, taking the places of men. Nor is the home suffering. The speaker maintained that the home was on a better basis because of the outside interests of women. Twenty-five years ago it was not the fashion to work. To-day women are prepared to do anything, even the much tabooed agricultural pursuits. She cited a case of a woman and her daughter who for the past three years have managed and worked their own farm, and were able to keep out of debt, educate a family of five and have a good livelihood.

Women are the chief spenders of the money made. Where are they spending the money? Are they spending it in their own community or are they sending it away hundreds of miles to build up large centres? Thousands of dollars

are being sent out of the community. The result is seen in deserted towns and vacated farms.

The speaker pointed out the only institution which has not yet taken down the bars to women. In all the land there is not one woman who is duly qualified to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. The future will see a very different place for the regular ordained woman preacher. Women's qualities specially fit her for the position, but prejudice must be overcome. There will come a day when there will not be four or five churches struggling for existence in one community. When the men come back from the front will they perpetuate religious differences? They have learned over there that faith, hope and bravery are the prerogatives of no one denomination.

Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs

Miss Abbie DeLury, superintendent of the Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan spoke on the organization and work of the Homemakers. The organization, as its name implies, is for the improving of the town and rural homes of that province. The homes and home life of a country are the foundation of its national life and to care for the homes is to make safe the nation. It is organized along lines not vastly different from those of the Home Economics Societies. The demonstration trains and the lecturers sent out from the agricultural college are providing a source of inspiration and help, especially for the rural homemakers. The Saskatchewan Homemakers, like the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba, are largely devoting their time, energy and money to patriotic work. It would be difficult, the speaker maintained, to give an adequate estimate of what the clubs have really achieved along patriotic lines. In the discussion which followed much important help was given to the delegates convened.

W. A. Weston, general secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg, told of the wonderful work the organization is doing for the unfortunate children of the province. The society specially watched over and guarded the legislation relating to children. They sought out and cared for the neglected and destitute children of the province. A shelter was maintained which served as a clearing station for such children.

He emphasized the point that the shelter was nothing more nor less than a clearing house. The average length of time in which children were kept in the home was 43 days. They were then sent to the foster homes where children were needed. The provincial government contributes \$5,000 to its upkeep and this year the city contributed \$5,500. The remaining \$15,000 must be raised by voluntary subscriptions.

The Flower Garden

Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, a noted horticulturist gave a splendid address on the growing of hardy roses and perennials on Friday morning. It is commonly thought that roses were a difficult thing to grow. The speaker said he had grown roses of many varieties with good, bad and indifferent success. Roses need sunshine, preferably a south-eastern exposure. A rich clay loam provided it is not too wet or

dry serves best for roses. Spring planting of two-year-old cuttings give best results in this country. The plants should be planted deep and well packed in. Do not plant when the cuttings are dry. Well-rotted manure is absolutely necessary. Roses require very careful pruning, and different pruning for different roses.

No flower garden is complete without a few hardy herbaceous perennials. A warm sunny exposure is preferable. A safe rule regarding soil is to plant perennials in soil which grows potatoes. If perennials are grown from seed the seed had better be sown in the fall. Attention in planting a perennial border should be given to size of plants on maturity, coloring, date of flowering, etc.

Professor W. T. Macoun, the Dominion Horticulturist of Ottawa, led the discussion. He thought that with some protection perennials wintered better here than in Ottawa. The lingering, slushy freezing weather make it difficult to bring the roses through the late winter.

Miss E. Cora Hind then addressed the convention on "How the Home Economics Society and the Horticultural Society may stimulate Greater Production." She thought that instead of the individual home-canning, the rest-rooms in the small towns might be converted into canning stations. Canning outfits can be bought for \$25 up, and Miss Hind thought the men should be asked to assist.

Women and Gardening

Mrs. Dumbrell, of Charleswood, addressed the convention on "What Women Can Do in Practical Gardening." The speaker advised careful and thorough planning with a view to easy cultivation and watering. She thought a seed planter and small cultivator paid for themselves in a short time by saving time and eliminating backache. She advised the growing of sugar beets because they may be used instead of sugar in the canning of fruit.

Mr. George Batho, of the publicity department of the department of agriculture, gave a helpful address on "How the Home Economics Societies and Horticultural Associations may be Mutually Helpful." He outlined the various branches of the Horticultural Association in Manitoba. Each member receives the horticultural literature published by the department of agriculture. The main idea of the association is to avoid duplication of organization. For that reason there is a great field of co-operation between the Home Economics Societies and the Horticultural Societies by affiliating and paying a fee of 25 cents. A feature of the local associations has been the local horticultural exhibitions. In concluding, he asked specially for greater co-operation.

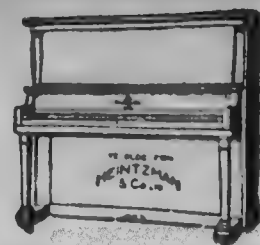
Professor Broderick, of the Agricultural College gave a paper on "The Inside and Outside Culture of Bulbs and Other Tuberous Plants."

Some of the spring bulbs are most successfully grown indoors. Among the spring bulbs are the Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips and Narcissus. One season is practically all they can be used. In purchasing bulbs it is important that first-class bulbs be ordered. They should be potted as early in October as possible. It has been found that spring bulbs require rich soil with a generous sprinkling of sand. About one-third of the soil should be sand. Do not fill the pot too full of soil. When planted, they should be placed in the cellar. Good bloom is dependent on good roots. At first they should be placed in a subdued sunlight rather than intense and in a rather cool place. Soft water is preferable if it can be obtained for watering.

The perennial bulbs should, after the flowers have bloomed, grow for a short time before placing away. They should be placed then where the tops will die. They become perfectly dry and at the next season are ready for growth.

The Work of the Red Cross

Mrs. J. H. R. Bond, president of the provincial Red Cross Society gave an excellent address on the work of the Red Cross on Friday afternoon. She said she was proud of the work the women of Manitoba had done for Red

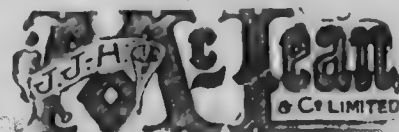


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Are Comparable in Price to Pianos of Lesser Worth

One of the most striking facts established by our years of service in the west, is that, notwithstanding the well proved supremacy of House of McLean Pianos, their "Regular" prices stand comparison with those of inferior instruments—even with those of many advertised so-called "Special" values. These Regular prices are consistently maintained—the same to all. Only on slightly-used or second-hand instruments are Special prices quoted at the House of McLean.

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The Home of the Heintzman & Co. Piano and Victrola.

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Modern Methods for the Modern Woman

Thrifty Housewives Approve This
Means of Saving Time and Labor



Our "GRAVITY" design gives greatest convenience, as well as ease of operation with quick and thorough work. Do not overlook the noticeable tub feature.

money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900" line.

And I said to myself lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer (see illustration) will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other ma-

chine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for the people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 60 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in Six Minutes.

State whether you prefer a washer to operate by Hand, Engine Power, Water or Electric Motor. Our "1900" line is very complete and cannot be fully described in a single booklet.

Address me personally—N. E. MORRIS, Manager, Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 397 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

AVIS est donne par le present qu'une demande sera faite au parlement, a sa prochaine session, par la compagnie dite "United Grain Growers Limited," autrefois "The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited," afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant le chapitre 80 des Statuts de 1911 et les lois modificatrices du dit chapitre, pour les fins suivantes, entre autres:

Donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de garantir les contrats, dettes et engagements presents et futurs de la compagnie dite "Public Press Limited," et de toute compagnie dont les actions, obligations, debentures ou valeurs sont detenues ou pourraient etre detenues par la United Grain Growers Limited.

Date a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Janvier, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
Procureurs de la requerante.



BLUE RIBBON TEA

Poor tea adds to life's troubles—

BLUE RIBBON TEA

to life's joys

Use Power in the House as well as in the Barn

Runs by Motor or Engine

YOU know how much farm work is saved by electric motors and gasoline engines. Why not adopt the same idea in the house? Backaches from washing are out-of-date—successful housekeepers everywhere insist on washing machines, and the best idea of all is the power washer, because it does all the work itself and needs no attention whatever.

Maxwell

Power Bench Washer

—has proved itself a wonderful friend to others. Let it help you. It will even do the heaviest or daintiest clothes with no tearing or wearing. Pays for itself over and over! Made in three sizes. Write for particulars.

MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dept. U., St. Marys, Ontario 40

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

"The Doctor Said She Was Run Down"

"She went to the hospital this morning."

"Was she sick enough for that?"

"Yes! She had continuous headaches and could hardly drag her feet around the floor. The doctor advised a complete rest."

"Well, you know, last year for three or four months I didn't feel at all well. Felt just like Mrs. Meadows did before she got really ill, and one day I saw an advt. in the paper which said that MALTUM STOUT made you strong and well, so next day I called up my grocer and had him send me over a case, and do you know I started to feel a lot better in about a week. Since then I never miss taking a glass at lunch and dinner and it has certainly improved my appetite. I really believe if Mrs. Meadows had taken MALTUM STOUT in time she wouldn't be in the hospital to-day."

Not only do grocers sell MALTUM STOUT, but also druggists and confectioners. MALTUM STOUT is non-intoxicating. It is manufactured exclusively by

E. L. DREWRY, LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Put up in quarts, pints, or half-pints. If the Dealer in your town does not handle Maltum Stout, write us direct for prices. "Also ask for one of our Pretty Calendars."

Cross and asked their further support and co-operation.

Private MacDonald, an escaped prisoner of war from Germany, told the convention of his experience. He told of seeing his comrades fighting over the garbage pail to eat such refuse as would not be thrown to the pigs here. The prisoners best treated in Germany are those who are so badly wounded that the Germans know they must be exchanged and sent back and so carry tales of their treatment. A prisoners of war camp is organized much on the line of military schemes. It didn't matter how hard they worked, because they were British meant that they were to be made suffer. The Canadians, as prisoners, show fine spirit. They try every possible means of hindering and embarrassing the German officials. They tried burning their skin with a mustard preparation, they tried taking gas and many other things. He explained the new system of distributing parcels to prisoners of war, showing how much easier it is for the boys under the new system.

He said that parcels were given to prisoners by the Germans because, although their own people are starving, the British system of follow-up is so thorough that the Germans dare not do it. He explained thoroughly the manner of distribution of the parcels on their arrival at a prison camp. He advised that those at home do not send money to prisoners as there is nothing to buy and frequently they had to take value in trash to the extent of the money. It is no use to prisoners and of great value to Germans.

The afternoon session of Wednesday was given entirely to the resolutions. Mr. S. E. Clements, member of the Legislature for Brandon, who is introducing a Dower Bill in the provincial Legislature, explained the working of the proposed legislation. There was some controversy in the discussion and it was decided that the Home Economics Society should take no action in the matter at this time.

Resolutions of the Convention

The resolutions which passed the convention are as follows:—

That we petition the local council of women to work for reform in law court procedure to include women on the jury and women as police officers in those cases involving women and children.

That the government be asked to re-adjust the province into consolidated school districts of more reasonable or equal size making the number of children of resident ratepayers the determining factor in size of district.

That this convention pledge itself to do all in its power in the conservation of food by the use of substitutes and the carrying out of the wishes of the food controller.

That the provincial Home Economics Societies affiliate with the National Council of Women.

That the Home Economics Societies affiliate with the Social Welfare Council.

That we, the Home Economics Societies in annual convention assembled bring the matter of federation under one name of all the similar provincial organizations to the attention of the other provincial bodies with a view to having the federation consummated without delay.

That we the Home Economics Societies in annual convention assembled express our appreciation of Miss Crawford and her work and wish her success in her new work.

That the Home Economics Societies in annual convention assembled convey to the government our appreciation of their action in introducing a Dower Bill and for the recent legislation amending the Municipal Act, conferring on the wife or husband of a resident ratepayer in a municipality the school franchise.

That we place ourselves on record as being in favor of the complete adoption by our province of the principle of state support and maintenance of all funds or institutions for charitable or relief purposes with full responsibility to the state of the administrative bodies of such funds and such institutions.

That we the women of the Home Economics Societies do petition the federal government that in their pension scheme pensions be made for the families and dependents of merchantmen sailors.

Grain Growers, Attention!

The country needs your grain, so why feed it to the Gophers when you can purchase

Currie Gopher Killer

that takes no grain and is sure and safe.

Not Explosive. Not Poison. Manufactured only by

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Farm Women's Clubs

SPLENDID, ISN'T IT?

Mrs. A. M. Lucas, secretary-treasurer of the Carstairs U.F.W.A., sends us the following excellent account of the work of their section. Who could read Mrs. Lucas' story without wishing to become a member of such an organization? Her report reads:—

"August 30, 1916, was a red letter day for the farm women of the Carstairs district, when Mrs. H. W. Wood invited them to her home to meet Mrs. Parlyby, the provincial president of the U.F.W.A. and hear her speak of the good results this organization has achieved in other districts. Her talk was not in vain, for after a daintily prepared tea, 15 of the women present organized themselves into a union, with Mrs. H. W. Wood as president. We meet in town, as it is more central for everyone. Our meetings are the first Saturday of every month, the same as the U.F.A. We find this more practical in every way, some of our members drive 15 miles, a great many of them have automobiles and the women have learned to drive them.

"At first we had no regular meeting place, but in September, 1917, we rented a five-roomed cottage. We get this very reasonably and find it more practical than one large room. We have a kitchen, nursery and dressing room, besides two large front rooms. These rooms both face the street and have large windows. We have curtains and shades at the windows and we had some furniture given us to start with. Among this was an organ, also a sewing machine. We keep adding to this as we can afford it. Our local painter donated us a very nice sign and put it on the building for us, and a friend of the organization keeps a fire for us in cold weather. We are able to serve teas and dinners in our rest home. The town school girls also use it for Red Cross teas and sales, and the Woman's Institute hold their meetings in the rest home too. Some of the farmers who drive a long distance to church bring lunch and go to the rest home after church and make tea and enjoy their lunch by a warm fire. The distance home seems much less when you are not hungry.

"We have done a lot of Red Cross sewing. We find it more practical to take the work home with us, as we like to have our afternoon free for our program. The first part of last year we took up the following subjects to discuss: "The Rural Home." This includes "Household Management," 1st, The house; 2nd, Sanitation; 3rd, Furnishings; 4th, Foods and how to prepare them; "Intellectual Life"—1st, Improvement of schools; 2nd, Citizenship and country life; 3rd, Home reading. "Religious and Moral Welfare of the Community"—1st, The rural

church; 2nd, Sex hygiene. "Social Life of the Community"—1st, Women's clubs; 2nd, Clubs for boys and girls. Then we took up the work of "How Canada is Governed." We usually serve tea at the close of our meetings. We have two ladies act as hostess each time. A cup of tea seems to strike a social chord that nothing else can reach. We gave a public reception when we opened our new rest home and it was a great success. We often serve public teas and use the proceeds for the Red Cross. We served tea to the U.F.A. members on one occasion, but a great many of the men seemed very shy about accepting our invitation. We are going to invite them oftener, so that an afternoon tea will be a very common occasion with them.

"We had Mr. Benson come and give us a talk on forming an egg circle in connection with our U.F.W.A. He gave us an outline of the work and we were quite successful until the cold weather came. The supply of eggs was too small to ship in this way. Our U.F.A. merchant handles the eggs for us and our cash is always on hand promptly. During the year we raised a neat sum for the Red Cross. In July the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. had a picnic and raised \$500 for the military Y.M.C.A. This is the way we raised the money. Everybody donated something; cats, dogs, pigs, sheep, chickens, ducks, turkeys, vegetables, home cooking, butter and eggs, all kinds of fancy work and domestic articles. Then we sold ice cream, lemonade, pop-corn balls, candy, peanuts and all kinds of fruits of the season. We also had a fish pond. The picnic dinner was free, and in the evening we had a dance and charged for the refreshments.

"Each month we send a box of home baking and provisions to the soldiers' convalescent home in Ogden. At Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas we make the box suitable for the holiday. The women of this district are all very busy women. A great many of them do all the milking, feed the calves and pigs, and of course care for the poultry. Many of the women helped in the haying and harvest; several of them even helped in the plowing. It was really up to the women to gather the vegetables and dig the potatoes and put them in the cellars for winter.

"Our U.F.W.A. numbered 41 on January 1, 1918, and I can say they are the most congenial group of women I ever saw work together. Mrs. Wood was elected president for the third term, and to show our appreciation of her patience and hard work, we gave her a life membership to the Red Cross. I was sent as a delegate to the U.F.W.A. convention at Edmonton last year; also the convention at Calgary this year. I feel that one receives so much inspiration from these conventions that we are going to try and send at least three delegates next year. This year the dues have been raised to \$2.00 instead of \$1.00 as formerly. Some are afraid this will lessen our membership. We have decided to keep to our \$1.00 membership fee and send it to the Central office, and raise our running expenses by getting up some kind of an entertainment.

"The one big problem for this year is to get a consolidated school located in Carstairs. There are four schools that can be included with the Carstairs school, if we can only prove to the public that it can be done. The campaign is on and I am sure we will win, for we have some pretty good men in our district. We once had a man in

our midst that put up a store and didn't swear. He is still alive. We are going to work and hope for a successful year."

RESENTED DISFRANCHISEMENT

The following is Mrs. H. E. George's report, as director of the MacLeod district: "We are unable to tell of many great things done in the year 1917, but speaking for our farm women I can confidently say we have derived great good from trying to do our 'bit' as an organization. It was a year of ceaseless labor to most of us—increased labor, I may say, greatly due to war conditions. Working for patriotic needs and other good causes gave us very little time for definite U.F.W.A. advancement.

"The power to vote last June showed us our need for political education, so we made an effort to educate ourselves, so that we would prove more worthy of the franchise. I must say, we certainly resented our disfranchisement federally in December. As a society we passed a resolution against this injustice. We held a debate on the subject of this disfranchisement. This at least quieted our indignation, but did not enable us to vote. In May we organized a W.A. at Aldersyde. Had you been present to meet the animated, up-to-date Farm Women of this little town you would be assured of their success as 'Farm Women'. Director Sloane and I had the privilege of addressing them again in June at their most successful field day.

"On June 23 we reorganized at Carstairs, near MacLeod, and met an intelligent Local. In December, Granum organized itself. We give these societies a hearty welcome into the U.F.W.A. organization. We hoped to organize at Tongue Creek, but were prevented by a smallpox report from that vicinity. This point will likely be the first to organize in 1918. I believe the small number of new locals arises from the immense district we try to oversee. Each district is too large for definite work. I believe at this convention we would do well to sub-divide, and results would be better, especially if we, as directors could have either of our worthy leaders, Mrs. Parlyby or Mrs. Barritt, to help us in a systematic campaign. There is no district in Alberta, so backward, which will not eagerly embrace the benefit of a Farm Women's organization if given a fair chance to try.

"There were a number of successful field days in Southern Alberta, our own Cayley effort is worth mentioning. By hearty co-operation we realized over \$2,000 at our patriotic field day. Cayley also co-operated and a most wonderful Chautauqua was held and fine results derived therefrom. To Miss Reed, our honorary president, we are indebted for a visit to three of our locals, and

were uplifted by the beautiful story of 'Joan of Arc.'

"Rothwell U.F.W. sends a good report. Though the membership is only 9, the average attendance is 8 and includes the women of one district only. This club raised \$100 for Red Cross and made 864 articles, including 94 pairs of socks. Rothwell is working for its young people. This club has taken up the Farmers' Platform as its study course. High River has a total membership of 29. This district was the centre of a hail storm this year, and though there does not seem much connection between hail and U.F.W. work, the former does seriously interfere with the plans of the latter. The High River U.F.W. helps the city hospital, and has sent produce to the convalescent home. Granum organized in October. \$150 was collected for British Red Cross the day of its organization. Granum owns a library and operates a Rest Room. Comfort Boxes are sent monthly to the soldiers. We expect great things from Granum. Nanton has a membership of 40. It is doing Red Cross work with other organizations. It has also raised \$115 for the Red Cross. Nanton has great possibilities and we hope it will realize them. Bow River has a membership of 22, and is very progressive. Their co-operative buying exceeded \$2,000 this year, and they expect to start an egg circle in the Spring. This club is specially organized for patriotic work, and hence their contributions do not appear as from the U.F.W. except \$220. Some excellent subjects were discussed at their meetings this year. The secretary reports that they find no real difficulties in carrying on their work successfully. Cayley has a paid-up membership of 36. By the united effort of all organizations \$2,500 was raised for Red Cross and the sewing and knitting was done in connection with the Red Cross Society of Cayley. Blackie has 34 members and they met in a room which serves a double purpose as Rest Room and Hall. They have raised \$128 and work with local Red Cross. Blackie had an excellent program for the year. Aldersyde is a new organization with 18 members and its history has still to be written."

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mrs. John McNaughtan, formerly of Piche, Saskatchewan, has changed her address to Harris, Saskatchewan. Will everyone communicating with Mrs. McNaughtan kindly remember the change of address.

TO MANITOBA WOMEN

The Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is now on a definite working basis, and is planning a comprehensive organization campaign.

After years of battling against adverse conditions and circumstances the farmers of the west realized their need of organization, consequently we have the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers' Associations of Alberta.

A glance over the constantly improving conditions of the farming profession for the past 15 years illustrates the value of organization.

Loyalty to one's profession demands that every member belong to the profession's organization.

There are 30,000 women in Manitoba who should belong to the Grain Growers' Association. The association needs those 30,000 women. It cannot be nearly efficient



OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS, W.S.G.A.

Bottom row, left to right: Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle; Mrs. C. E. Platt, Tantallon; Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler; Mrs. John McNaughtan, Harris; Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse; Mrs. Fannie Shepherd, Stalwart. Second row, left to right: Mrs. J. Clark, Storhoaks; Mrs. Albert Sandville, Smilie; Mrs. John Rooke, Togo; Mrs. B. R. Pratt, Senlac; Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Dinsmore; Mrs. Alex. Wallace, Guernsey; Mrs. W. H. S. Gange, Red Deer Hill. Top row: Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon; Mrs. John Mitchell, Neidpath; Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham; Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; Mrs. Ernest E. Bowen, Wapella.

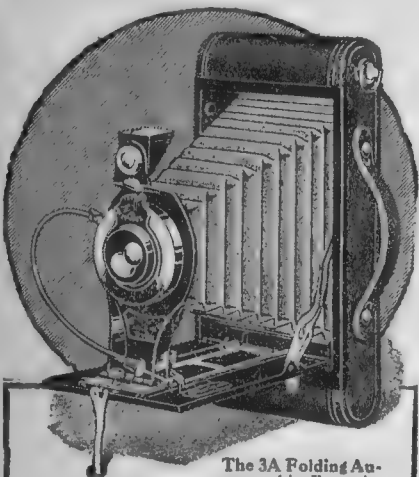
ent until it numbers them on its membership.

The executive of the Women's Section is making ready to receive 30,000 women into the association. Will every farmer and farm woman in Manitoba make the work easy for them?

If there are five or more women in your community ready to enter the association and work for the association through the Women's Section, will you notify Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, president of the association, at once, or Miss Amy J. Roe, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, who, when Mrs. John Ames resigned, was appointed secretary. They will give full information regarding Women's Sections, and where possible, arrange that a speaker will assist with organization. The busy season will soon be upon us. The executive is anxious to get as much organization under way before seeding as possible. It will greatly facilitate matters if you will assist Mrs. Wood in this matter.

There is a possibility that your community is already organized for patriotic work. Do not let that deter you from forming a Women's Section. Your patriotic work can just as well be done through the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association, and you will be organized to undertake the work of revitalizing rural life, which can only come through the organized farm people themselves.

There is much work awaiting the Women's Section of the Association. Drop Mrs. Wood or Miss Roe a line today, asking them for information.



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Women's Problems

MRS. CASSIDY SPEAKS

"That's a pretty full mendin' basket," said Mrs. Cassidy. "I might as well mend socks while I'm visitin'. If you'll give me the darnin' needle and yarn I'll get to work."

"This mendin' business used to be an awful worry to me. Many's the time when the children were goin' to school I've had to stop in my mornin' hurry to sew a button on Johnny's pants or mend a tear in Mary's dress. It didn't make me love mendin' any more. I just made up my mind at last I'd have some method of doin' it so it would be done. I hadn't had any reglar place for my mendin' but I got one. I got a 'little market basket I had brought from Ontario with me, ye remember the kind Mrs. Moffatt, with wan handle stickin' up in the middle. I made a few pockets an' a pineushion and fastened them to the side, and I kept mendin' materials right there. I had all sizes o' needles an' darnin' needles, plenty of thread, yarn of different colors, an' a little pair of scissors that stayed right in that basket. It wasn't well fur the child that tuk anything out."

"Ironin' days I set that basket beside me an' put in everything that needed a stitch. If a patch wuz needed I hunted it up before night, sometimes right at the minute fur fear I'd forget. Other times, too, I'd be findin' somethin' that needed a mend an' into the basket it went. The children had to hand over any clothes that needed mendin' the very day they needed it."

"I used to bring that basket into the sittin'-room evenin's, an' not many evenin's was it altogether empty. Really I got to enjoy it, sittin' down after workin' hard all day, with the children round the table studyin' an' chattin', an' Pete tellin' us maybe what he was readin' from the paper. He was a great hand was Pete for tellin' us what was goin' on, an' what he read. I got to likin' that way of mendin' with everything handy. I do it yet though I really don't need to take the evenin' for it."

"Well, I must be goin' now, don't work too hard."

JUDY.

MENDING AND PATCHING

These times when living necessities are so high, it was never so essential that people not only take care of what they have, but choose wisely when they go to buy. There is a lot of shoddy, inferior stuff being put on the market, whether from lack of better or for unrighteous gain it is hard to say; and one needs to look carefully into the quality of the things bought. With the wear and tear of a farm good strong materials are needed. Overalls and smocks are being sold at double the price of a few years ago, many of a poor quality, but stiffened out with dressing, and giving no wear. Then again, by "looking around," good articles may be secured at the same price.

By the "stitch in time" the life of clothes may be prolonged one half, at least, and be presentable, and the sooner the work is taken in hand, the less stitches required, as the adage has it. You will notice in mending overalls and smocks that they are a trifle faded by the time they need repairing. So, if you have a somewhat faded piece to put on, the less noticeable will be the join. These garments are manufactured in a small range of colors, black, striped blue, plain blue, and khaki. So when any of these are declared past mending, several large good pieces may be cut out of each, washed, and put away in rolls in the piece box, for the easy reinforcement of others, when the time relentlessly comes. It is simple then, with material right at hand, to put on pieces to match, making a wonderfully neat job.

When wollen underwear, which is so very expensive, is past redemption, large pieces of it can also be cut out, washed and put away, and, when mending is needed, pieces can be carefully inserted, the raw edges darned together flat, without a seam, by using fine white yarn.

Sweaters may be similarly treated;

large pieces from them will make a fine, long, warm yoke for a petticoat, then a sateen flounce put on, making a useful, valuable garment.

When destroying discarded clothes, I always save every button, buckle, also hooks and eyes, putting them in a three pound baking powder tin with a lid; and whenever anyone wants a button they know on which shelf it is kept.

The best time to mend clothes is just after washing them, for then the full extent of the rent is observed, and while you have the "disabled" articles sorted out all together.

"Dear me," I said long ago to an old Scotch woman, "it seems if a person went on mending that things would last forever."

"Well, I'll tell ye, lassie," said she, "when to tell whether a thing is worth fixing or no. When it'll stand a fair pull between your two hands it's worth mending, and if it won't, it's no."

I often thought of this, and found it true, especially with print, gingham, and other cotton goods. Of course this rule would not have reference to lace, chiffon, etc., but it is a pretty good general rule just the same.

ANNIE SHEPPARD ARMSTRONG.

AMUSING SMALL CHILDREN

Now that the cold winter days are here and the little ones are shut in the house for the greater part of the time, the busy mother is often hard pressed to find some way to amuse them and to prevent mischief and quarrelling.

Happy is the mother who has the knack of story telling, and happy the children of such a mother. I can think of no pleasanter way to pass the time than for mother to read or tell stories to the children. Then they should be encouraged to repeat the stories to each other, and to make plays of them. Well do I remember the happy hours we passed as children, my brothers, sisters, cousins and I, playing the thrilling stories of "The Three Bears," "Little Red Riding Hood" and "The Three Little Pigs."

Making scrap-books is another interesting pastime. Pretty pictures may be saved and pasted from time to time in an old catalog. A toy set of dishes will afford great pleasure to both little girls and little boys, enabling them to have delightful little tea parties. When mother is baking, let each of the little ones have a small piece of dough, from which they will love to make thimble-cookies, buns or pies for their tea parties.

The little girls will early learn to make garments for dolly, with a little help from mother. A hammer or jack-knife and some pieces of board will amuse the small boy for hours. We may borrow from the school some ideas for busy work. Modelling with plasticine is an amusement which most children find fascinating. Tack a small piece of blackboard up on the wall, get a box of chalk, and with a little teaching the children will learn their A.B.C.'s and easy words. A.B.C. books and blocks will also be a source of profitable amusement to the children who cannot go to school in the winter.

Most children enjoy doing little chores, drying dishes, dusting, etc., if given to understand that it is "helping mother." Remember that a busy child is a good child, and do not grudge the few minutes spent now and then, as it will be time well spent.

FLORENCE FORBES.

On the wall just above my stove I have a handy rack, which holds the common articles most used in seasoning food. It is very simple and easy to make. Take an ordinary cigar box, which has been stained any color desired, remove the lid and one of the long sides. Using the bottom of the box as the back of rack, fasten a narrow strip taken from the extra side across the front to hold the articles in place. I use the common spice cans to hold the articles, and have a box containing salt, pepper, sugar and tea in my rack. This saves many steps from stove to pantry in preparing the meal.—J. O. M.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



A SCOLDING

The boys and girls of the Young Canada club are becoming careless in their writing again. It is impossible to tell you how difficult it is to read and judge hundreds of letters and stories when a large per cent. of them are badly written. Be careful to write on regular sized paper, on only one side of the page, and in the very best writing you can. Don't sacrifice care and tidiness for anything else. It does not pay.

This was the most difficult contest of any to judge. Some of the best poems that came in were not about winter at all, and of course a prize cannot be given. After long consideration I am giving the first prize to Kitty Wilson of Indian Head for her poem, The Snowflake Fairies, and the second prize to Annie Girling of Wawanesa for her poem, The Storm King. Others of the best poems will be published during the month.

The new contest is "How Boys and Girls May Help in the Greater Production Campaign." You know that Europe is looking to the North American countries to send sufficient food there to avert a great famine. American farmers and Canadian farmers are planning to grow more grain, hogs and beef than ever before. Your fathers are taking a share in it. I believe the boys and girls of the West can find something to do to help in the production campaign. It is important, boys and girls. The most important thing I have asked you to think about. Let us know how you can help. The prizes again will be two books. The contest is open for a month.—DIXIE PATTON.

BLUE CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

The contributions for this week are as follows. May this splendid record continue:—

Betty Rowley, Oban, Sask.\$.35
Stanley Low, Maple Creek, Sask. .25
Prairie Chicken25

Albert Kenyon, McGee, Sask.25
Lucy H. Yates, Bedfordville, Sask. .25
Frankie Stittle, Holar, Sask.25
Kenneth Stittle, Holar, Sask.25
Ernest G. Tyson, Stavely, Sask.25
Helen Stewart, Cairns, Alta.25
Marjorie G. Spence, Chattwood, Sask.25
Jack MacLean, Deloraine, Man.25
Happy Wylie, Maple Creek, Sask.25
Happy Wylie, Maple Creek, Sask.10
Raymond Jungling, Ghost Pine, Alta. 7.35

Total this week \$10.56

THE SNOWFLAKE FAIRIES (1st Prize Story)

Softly, silently, slowly,
The snow comes falling down,
O'er field, meadow and forest,
Also o'er the town.

The town is softly sleeping,
When hark! some bells we hear,
The snow fairies are dancing,—
And I'm quite sure they're near.

Oh, yes, I see them plainly,
They are dancing round and round,
Now in the air with snowflakes,
And now are on the ground!

They ride on snowflake horses,
And on the moon-beams swing,
They scatter jewels upon the ground;
Just hear their voices sing.

"Oh, how we love the winter,
When all is bright as bright,
And when we dance with snowflake,
Upon a moonlight night."

Oh pretty fairy snowflakes,
Dancing in the blue;
If you will only watch for them,
I'm sure you'll see them too.

KITTY WILSON.
Indian Head, Sask.

THE STORM KING (Second Prize)

I come with a blast, a shriek and a roar,
On my steed, the cold north wind;
We shake the earth as we thunder by;
And over the plain we swiftly fly,
Leaving a shrieking tempest behind,
And buffeting window and door.

I come from the land of the Northern
Light—
The land of icebergs, white and cold;
The snow falls fast as I gallop past
Borne on the wings of the stinging
blast,

And power to kill in my hand I hold
As I rush through the dark cold night.

So I gallop on the whole night long,
Through the wilderness of snow,
Then turn my good steed back once
more,
And home he speeds with a joyful roar,
As back to the far off north we go
Singing our farewell song.

ANNIE GIRLING.
Wawanesa, Man.

IF I WERE OLD ENOUGH

I'd go to war and learn to fight,
If I were old enough.
I'd show you I was made of good stuff,
But trouble is: I'm not old enough.

I'd carry the flag and hold it right,
If I were old enough.
I'd be in the front no matter how rough
It's the same old thing: Not old
enough.

I AM OLD ENOUGH

So I think I'll get my chums right now,
'Cause, I'm old enough—
To chip in and buy a pig; fine stuff;
That's what I'll do, 'Cause I'm old
enough.

We've got the pig and we'll raise him
good,
Because we're old enough.
We'll carry its feed, and make it a
trough.
That's what we'll do. We're old
enough.

We'll sell our pig and help the Blue
Cross,
'Cause we're old enough.
The money will get bandages for some
horse,
And that will be the stuff.
And you can have us all to thank
Because we all were old enough.

PRESTON MILLER.

SLEEPY SAM CAUSES EXCITEMENT AMONG THE DOO DADS

SLEEPY Sam, the Hobo, is getting the Doo Dads into all sorts of trouble. Someone gave him a big, plump sausage and he proceeded to cook his dinner. He made a fire in the hollow of the big tree and here he is, roasting his sausage, with no idea of the excitement he is causing. It started in this way. The smoke went up through the hollow trunk of the tree in which some of the Doo Dads had their home. They thought for sure that their house was on fire. Then the scurrying began. Percy Haw Haw, the Doo Dad, raced to the fire bell. He is ringing it with all his might. Out came the Doo Dads. One has the pet bird and another the grandfather's clock. Some are holding a blanket and one poor little fellow has been thrown out right on his head. That baby Doo Dad will wake up when it lands in the blanket. Roly is working the pump. When the water starts to spout out through the nozzle. Poly will get it right in the face. Smiles, the Clown, is running with a water bucket and Flannelfeet is rushing to the rescue with a ladder. But here comes the fire engine. Don't you hear the gong ringing! Old Doc Sawbones has heard the fire bell and comes rushing to the scene with his grip full of plasters. Sleepy Sam will catch it when they find out that he is causing all the commotion. He had better get his sausage eaten before they discover him for they will be sure to turn the hose on him and give him a good drenching.



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The King System traps and holds the heat from the animals in the building while moving fresh air through it. Every barn has its own ventilating problem. Different air spaces, different positions of doors and windows, all make conditions that must be taken care of in planning the ventilating systems. Each King System is designed by the King Ventilating engineers to fit the actual conditions of the building it goes into. And when you order a King System our responsibility does not cease until your building is properly ventilated.

Write for This Book

showing photographs of many different styles of barns ventilated with King Systems, telling how we can ventilate your building the right way at lowest cost.

KING VENTILATING COMPANY, Ltd.
Dept. 1208 Moose Jaw, Sask.



Look for this "Diamond" King Trademark for Guaranteed Ventilation

King Ventilators, the part above the roof, are the first unit of the King System. Can be used with or without the complete system.



The hen has the right idea—she pays for her keep. Does the gopher?—not on your life! Follow the hen's advice—cut it out—quit feeding the gophers—kill 'em!

Use Kill-Em-Quick—It Kills!

Gophers are greedy, but wise and hard to fool. It's extra hard to fool them on poison. Unless it is flavored entirely to their taste, they won't eat enough to make them sick, let alone kill them. Most poisons are sold in very weak form, because the taste is hard to conceal and the gopher must eat a lot to kill him. Kill-Em-Quick is different. It is concentrated, exceedingly strong, intensely sweet and palatable to gophers. They always eat it and the tiniest particle taken into the mouth invariably kills.

Kill-Em-Quick Is Cheapest

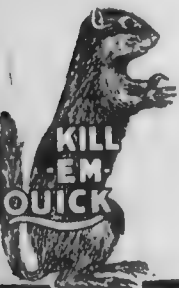
Cheapest—because it kills all the gophers and increases crops from one to five bushels per acre. Weak poisons in big packages are expensive. They cost more per gopher killed. They use more grain—they let gophers live to ruin crops.

Kill-Em-Quick is strongest, by Canadian Government test. It's vastly cheaper in the long run.

Guarantee—Read It!

"We will refund the full retail price, if you are dissatisfied with the results obtained after using Kill-Em-Quick according to our directions. State how and when used, from whom purchased and return the front of this package." This is printed on every package.

You cannot afford to experiment. Gophers do their worst damage just after seeding time, while the grain is young. If you want to save your crop, get the poison the Manitoba Agricultural College says is the "most effective." Get



The Mule Kicks Harder Than the Elephant. Kill-Em-Quick Kills More Gophers than Big-Package, Cheap Poisons.

Kill-Em-Quick

Gopher Poison

The Time-Tested, Guaranteed Gopher Killer

Better be safe than sorry. Get Kill-Em-Quick from your dealer or prepaid from us on the receipt of the price, if he cannot supply you. 40 acre size, 50c; 100 acre size, \$1.00.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

Dept. B. Winnipeg, Canada.

Urge your Councillor to furnish Kill-Em-Quick. It will increase your crop and tickle the Gophers To Death!

The Sealed Room

Continued from Page 10

a pair of tickets—and I thought, maybe—you might—" He stammered into an embarrassed pause. She was looking at him inquiringly and quite unafraid.

"Haven't you made a mistake?" she asked, with just a hint of amusement in her eyes, and she stepped forward to greet a stocky young man hurrying in from the street. This person possessed a prominent jaw, a diamond horseshoe stickpin, flashy clothes and a scowl of singular malice, which he promptly directed in Tom's direction.

Tom conceived an instant dislike for him, and he departed swiftly, wondering "how on earth a girl like her could take up with such a rough-neck, with masculine egotism quite forgetting that he had expected a "girl like her," to take up with himself, a perfect stranger! Vigorously destroying his theatre tickets, he scattered the fragments underfoot, and looked for a taxi-cab. Finding none, he started afoot for a street car. His one desire now was to board the next train for home.

His quest had failed, he was sure of that now, and it was a grinding disappointment. He had followed the rules laid down by the master, and all had proved futile. There was no romance in the city, no mystery nor adventure. He wished he was home with Yocum, if for no other reason than to burn the "Trimmed Lamp."

A street car rattled to a stop at the corner. He climbed aboard; and a minute later he was being jolted noisily along North Clark Street.

Meanwhile, the Girl with the Wistful Eyes and her escort had not moved from the spot where Tom had left them—and the curtain was up on the first act, too.

Both were clearly perturbed about something. The sporty young man was talking loudly, harshly, garnishing his speech with slang and stressing it with violent gestures.

He seemed fairly bursting with indignant protest. Her voice, mingling with his, was soft, low toned and gentle, and her slender hand, touching his sleeve, was eloquent with tender appeal. She looked beseechingly into his wrathful face, entreating him to do a thing which he, apparently, had no intention of doing.

"I tell you I won't!" he blustered, jerking his arm away. "You must think I'm chazy—"

"Listen, Frank—"

"Listen, nothing! We're missin' the best part o' the show. Comin' in, or ain't you?"

"Frank, won't you please—"

"No, I tell you—no! You can stay here if you want to. I'm goin' in." And he swung on his heel and strode inside the theatre.

She took a faltering step after him, her hand outflung in hopeless entreaty, then stopped, her shoulders drooping, and watched him go from her; and then, as she at last realized that he was not coming back, her wistful eyes filled suddenly with tears of regret, and shame, and self-pity. Excepting a policeman, leaning against the box-office window and surveying her with tepid curiosity, she was quite alone on the rotunda; but she had a feeling that a million eyes were staring at her—a deserted, humiliated girl. And, panic-struck, she turned and fled to the street. In a few moments she was on a north-bound street car, travelling the self-same route taken by Tom, not ten minutes ago.

(To be continued)



Master H. E. Northgrave, Sask., and his pony and pony colt.



Make

Good material—cut to fit—strongly sewn.

NORTHERN Shirts & Overalls

Made for Western Canada Farmers and grade as good as the wheat No. 1 NORTHERN

The Northern Shirt Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG



There is a certain amount of rough sawing work around the farm where farmers do not care to use the highest grade saw. A cheaper saw answers the purpose for the class of work for which it is needed just as well as an expensive saw. It is to meet the demand for a good, strong, tough, serviceable saw that the Dominion Brand Cross-Cut Saws have been put on the market. We make one-man saws, also wide or narrow two-man Cross-Cut Saws. Ask your Dealer. Write for Booklet.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED,
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BUY YOUR SEEDS NOW

Good seed scarce. Make sure now. Write for catalog. Farm, vegetable and flower seeds. Strong, healthy tested stock. True and dependable. For critical growers. Money-Back Guarantee. Mail order only.

HARRIS McFAYDEN SEED CO., LTD.
Farm Seed Specialists
Winnipeg

Manitoba Seed Growers' Convention

Co-operative Organization for Handling Seed may be formed.

The Manitoba branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association met in Winnipeg on Tuesday, February 19. A committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of organizing a Co-operative Association for the purpose of cleaning and marketing good seed. Several addresses on the question of good seed were given, and the discussion evoked indicated that the farmers of the province are alive to the necessity of sowing only seed of good quality if they are to meet the demand for greater production that is being pressed upon them. Donald McVicar of Portage la Prairie was elected president. Among the speakers were some of the Manitoba farmers who won laurels last fall at the Soil Products Exposition in Peoria. L. H. Newman, secretary of the C.S.G.A. was present and addressed the convention.

The prospect of seed oats production in north-western Manitoba was discussed by M. P. Mountain, of Solsgrith, Man., the winner of the world's championship for oats at Peoria. Mr. Mountain enumerated the advantages of the north-western of Manitoba for producing oats. These included the deep black loam, with clay subsoil, a high altitude, giving cool nights ensuring good filling and bluffs of timber scattered over the district to ensure moisture. His average yield of oats for 25 years had been 80 bushels to the acre, until last year when it dropped to 40, owing to the dry weather. He had never had occasion to treat his oats for smut. Mr. Mountain strongly advocated the use of the drag harrow in producing a suitable seed bed and as a means of keeping down the weeds. Last year he marketed six cars of seed oats.

J. C. Noble of Brandon, one of the C.S.G.A. seed inspectors, strongly advocated the production of registered seed right on the farm where it would be used. The best place to clean and inspect registered seed was also on the farm, and failing this a seed centre where proper cleaning machinery could be installed. He believed that an inspector should be present, if possible, when the seed was being cleaned.

Mr. McVicar, the newly elected president, stated his belief that the present regulations in regard to registered seed were in some instances better suited to small farms than to the large farms such as many of those in the West. There should, he said, be some means of certifying registered grain in bins so as to permit large growers of registered seed to fill orders when the weather and labor conditions were most favorable. He recited his own experience with an order for 200 bushels to be put in small sacks, which it would be difficult for him to set out for the inspector to certify at one visit. He strongly advocated the cleaning of market grain on the farm so as to reserve the screenings for feeding purposes.

Co-operative Organization Advocated

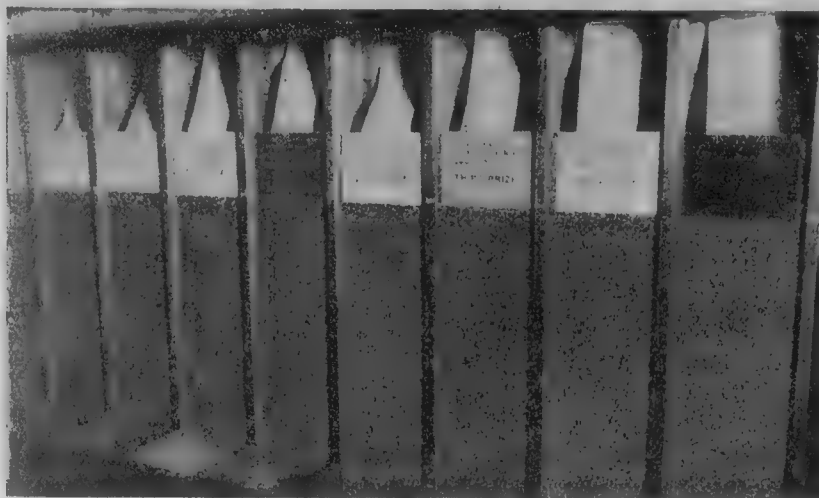
Secretary Newman of the C.S.G.A. spoke on Why all Good Seed Growers should be Members of the C.S.G.A. The advantages of membership he stated were greater recognition for the work done; more publicity for sale of seed and the opportunity to profit by the failures and successes of the members. He referred to the establishment of a co-operative organization for the handling of good seed in Quebec, and which had proved a great success. Seed of all kinds was shipped in from all over the province, and much of it was bought at the central plant, where a complete set of cleaning machinery had been installed. A man could, if he wished, have his seed cleaned and returned to him or sold as his particular seed.

As the result of the discussion following Mr. Newman's address a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of such an organization for Manitoba.

Spring rye as a cleaning crop and also as a grain crop was strongly advocated for certain districts by Thomas Rumbal of Miami. For some sections of the province he believed that rye possessed possibilities greater than those of any other cereal. When sown

the middle of June, leaving time to summerfallow the land that season. It would stand more hardship than other cereals and would ripen two weeks ahead of barley. He advised one and three-

early it prevented soil drifting. It also



Wheat from North-Western Division at Manitoba Soil Products Exhibition

would grow in the spring when the weather was too cold for almost any other crop to make progress. It would make ample growth to make a good crop of hay, which could be cut about

quarter bushels of seed per acre for hay, and one and one-half bushels for a grain crop.

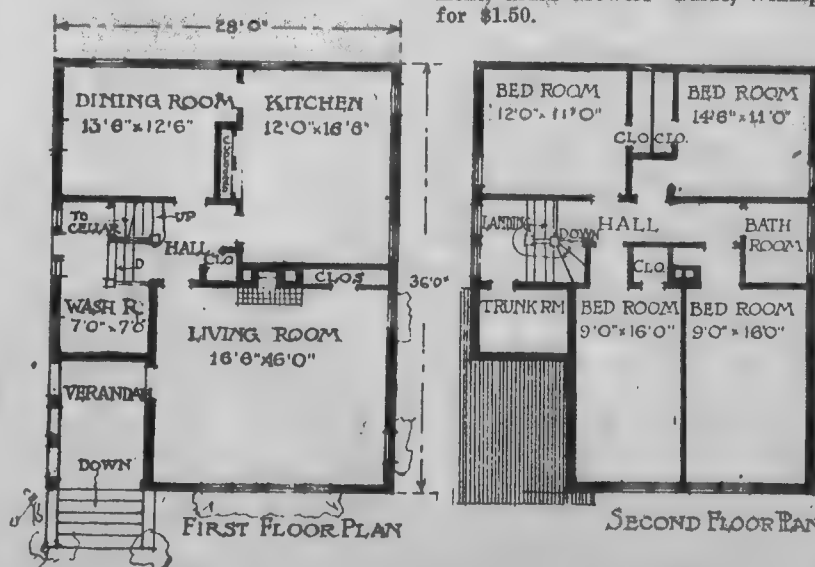
Professor Bedford recommended winter rye strongly for seeding of summer-



A PRACTICAL FARM HOUSE

The architect, in designing Guide House No. 9, desired to avoid any waste space in halls. There are people, of course, who have a passion for large halls; but, in the country, where so many months are winter, a large hall cannot very well be used as a sitting room, and must really be regarded as unnecessary. In this house there is no waste space; coming in at the side door every room is accessible from the small hall. Off this is the entrance to the cellar, where roots can be stored and ashes carried out without disturbing the rest of the house. Note the small hall and the large bedrooms upstairs and consider how well they are proportioned. The outside measurements

are 28 ft. x 36 ft. The cellar walls are of concrete, but stone could be used if available. This would mean an 18 inch wall instead of a 10 inch. The walls of the house are lined with shiplap, which is covered with building paper nailed down with strappings, on which the lath is nailed. Externally the walls are sheathed with shiplap, a double layer of building paper and "novelty" siding. The roof may be shingle, metal or asbestos. Stucco may be used in place of siding, and wall board may be substituted for plaster in the interior. Complete working drawings as well as a bill of material for Guide House Plan No. 9 can be obtained from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for \$1.50.



fallow where there was sow thistle. When sown before the middle of August it served the purpose of preventing the sow thistle from getting headway, while the harvest was going on.

Elite Seed Production

The supply of Elite stock seed was discussed by W. T. C. Wiener, the cerealist at the college. After describing the various classes of seed from the C.S.G.A. standpoint Mr. Wiener stated that as many people did not attempt to produce registered seed on account of the time and trouble necessary for the work, the college was considering the production of Elite seed as part of the farm. This would be distributed at a fair price and the move would depend on the attitude of the seed growers themselves. Mr. Newman said that he would favor the growing of Elite seed for foundation stock but preferred to have the C.S.G.A. members do their own plot selection. The value of the experience was of estimable value to the members. W. O. McKillican suggested that the college might come in competition with growers of registered seed who would not produce to the same advantage. He advocated seed centres and community growing.

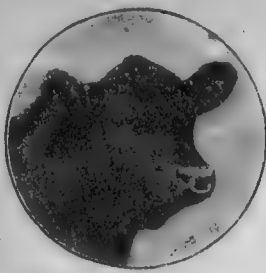
Miss E. Cora Hind spoke on some experiences of inspecting crops in the West and made a strong plea for wheat being seeded on well cultivated land even at the expense of acreage. Professor Bedford explained the bad effects of sowing flax on spring stubble and spoke on the need of clean seed. G. F. Chipman, of The Guide, outlined The Guide's plan of seed distribution and gave a short account of the methods by which Seager Wheeler had produced Red Bobs wheat. He also discussed briefly the success of The Guide Seed Fair.

Samuel Larcombe of Birtle gave an interesting account of how he grew the wheat that won the world's championship at Peoria last year. He had gone into the business of growing champion wheat because some of his friends had declared that while he could beat them at vegetable growing, they could beat him growing wheat. He thought therefore that he would show them what he could do. He spoke briefly in favor of Red Fife.

The Guest From Ontario

The evening session was held in conjunction with the agricultural societies convention. J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of agricultural societies for Ontario outlined the rapid development of the standing grain competitions in that province. The work had been started 10 years ago and \$1,000 had been granted by the department for prizes. In 1917, \$25,500 was distributed in prizes and 7,000 fields were judged. The competition had emphasized the superiority of Marquis wheat for Ontario growing. In order to encourage the production of wheat this year the first prize for the standing field of spring wheat in each agricultural society had been raised from \$50 to \$75. The province had been divided into three districts. Northern Ontario, and Eastern and Western Ontario. In each of these districts diplomas were granted. In order to have uniformity of judging, short courses were held each year at Ottawa and Guelph in which plots were judged, the majority of those present ruling as to the standards of excellence. This has resulted in fixing the standards and in uniform judging. The products of the prize fields were shown at the leading fairs, prize-winning exhibits being auctioned off each year to prevent their being shown over again. The contest had had a wonderful effect in teaching farmers how to prepare exhibits so as to display them to the best advantage.

J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture in discussing the relation of the Manitoba farmer to the war, took strong grounds on the matter of taking experienced farm help from the soil. This he contended, should not be done. In Europe they were taking men from the trenches and putting them to work in the fields where they could not produce one-tenth as much as the men could under conditions that prevailed in Western Canada. There was a great demand for cereals and in the production of cereals the Western farmer was more competent than any other in the world.



*When
Breed
Meets
Breed*



For sixteen years of International Livestock Exposition history at Chicago, the various beef breeds have competed against each other on an equal footing. On 10 occasions out of the 16 one breed has triumphed over all others for the Grand Championship for single steer, 2 of these 10 being Canadian bred and fed; on 13 out of 16 occasions the Grand Championship for Fat Carlot was won by the same breed; and in 15 out of 16 contests the same breed won over all others on Carcass. That breed is the

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Western Canadian farmers and ranchers will have an opportunity to see at Glencarnock Farms, Brandon, and at the Brandon Winter Fair and Sale, females and bulls of this beef breed supreme.

"The Doddie Does a Bit at Every Bite."

**American Aberdeen-Angus
Breeders' Association**

817 Exchange Ave. Chicago

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARMS

BRANDON

MANITOBA

Aberdeen Angus Cattle For Sale

BULLS AND FEMALES

We are making special offer now of Aberdeen Angus Bred Heifers and tried breeding cows. Our heifers include yearlings, two-year-olds, and three-year-olds; a great lot.

Our cows range in age from four to eight years; are tried breeders. We are retaining heifer calves from them in our herd so can let them go. Every one guaranteed.

Bulls, twelve to eighteen months old. Some just imported from United States, and others of our own breeding. Can send you a good one at the right price. Write at once. We arrange all shipping and guarantee every animal.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, Proprietor

Scotch Shorthorns

J. Bousfield & Sons, McGregor, Man.

announce that they will offer for sale by auction

Thursday morning, MARCH 7th, at
McGregor's Stables, 10th St., Brandon

15 Females, 5 Bulls

Selected from one of the best importations ever brought to Canada; possessing blood of some of the most noted Scotch families. The young bulls are coming one year old.

Also some choicely bred Shorthorns of Manitoba and Ontario breeding, including several young bulls fit to breed pure-bred herds.

News of Flocks and Herds

Co-operative shipments on the Calgary market the week of February 11 included one by E. M. Lanctot, Carstairs, Vulcan Co-operative shippers of Vulcan. Both were handled through the U.G.G.

Dealers in New York say that the demand for hot-house lambs is being affected more by war conditions than that for any other class of meat. The class of trade which to be held during the Brandon Winter consequently receipts have been very light.

The annual meeting of the Hereford Association of Alberta will be held during the Calgary Spring Show and Bull Sale. There are some amendments to by-laws to be considered and a program of great interest to the breeders is anticipated.

The famous Holstein-Friesian Cow, Duchess Skylark Ormsby is dead. She has held the world's butter record for nearly two years, making 1,506.36 pounds of butter and 27,761 pounds of milk in 365 days.

W. H. DeVine, Calgary, has just sold Alpine, Imp., four-year-old grey Percheron stallion, to a buyer at Hanna, Alberta, for \$5,000. In the fair circuit last year Alpine was four times champion and won nine first prizes.

A meeting of the Shorthorn Club of Manitoba will be held during the Brandon Winter Fair. The primary organization of the club was effected during the breeders' meetings in January. There will be a gathering of all Shorthorn breeders and others especially interested in better cattle. Short snappy speeches dealing with active Shorthorn work and the possibilities of the club will be given. A constitution and by-laws will be adopted and permanent officers elected for the year. It is anticipated that Prof. G. E. Day, secretary of the Shorthorn Association of Canada will be present.

RECORD ANGUS IMPORTATION

Canada gets four carloads of Aberdeen-Angus bulls and females from the United



Eurotas, of Glencarnock, a Canadian-bred Bull from the Glencarnock herd at Brandon, exported to U.S.A. for \$1,000 and sold back to W. L. Parrish, of Winnipeg, recently, for \$2,000. Mr. Parrish's farm is at Parkdale, Man. On it he has 15 pure-bred Angus cattle, 150 grade cattle and 300 sheep.

States in an importation to be immediately made by Kenneth McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba. Some animals will be sold at the Brandon Winter Fair and at the Edmonton Spring Show. This is the greatest shipment of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle ever imported into Canada. Herds that have been producing the grand champion carloads and the individuals at the International Livestock Expositions are sending many choice things.

From the herd of Stanley R. Pierce, breeder and feeder of the first International grand champion steer, Advance, 26 grand bulls were bought. Of these, nineteen are between 14 and 20 months old and in superb condition to head herds, the other seven being around a year old. Western farmers and ranchers should find these ideal bulls as they have run out in the yards the year round, and have never been inside. The Iowa and Illinois Aberdeen-Angus breeders are great outdoor cattlemen, the famous Hall grand champion steers being fed outdoors the year round, there being not a barn on the farm.

In the shipment are 17 three-year-old cows, either with calves at foot or due to calve during March and April, from the herd of Raymond Brown, of Joliet, Ill. These are large-boned cows in great condition, and good ones to start a pure-bred herd for a farm or ranch that is prepared to go ahead in the cattle business.

Two Iowa herds contributed cows and heifers to the McGregor importation. From Philip & Wilson's herd, Newton, Iowa, 15 young cows with calves at foot were purchased. Fred Hartnell's Stacyville herd contributed 17 three-year-old cows due to calve in April.

One-half of the purchase is being shipped now, and the remainder will be shipped by the first of March. During the Brandon Winter Fair, these cattle will be on exhibit at the Glencarnock farm, just outside of Brandon. At the bull sale held in connection with the show, 10 bulls and some young females will be sold from this lot, the remainder to be sold at private treaty.

McGregor has spared no expense in getting the pick of middle west United States herds, visiting some score of the best herds and having the aid of two of the field representatives of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

ENTRY OF 250 BULLS

At the annual bull sale of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association to be held Tuesday, March 5, during the Brandon Winter Fair 250 bulls are being entered for sale by the leading breeders of the province. There are a very large number of high-class bulls listed and among them some outstanding individuals. No breeder wanting a herd leader this year should miss this sale. Manitoba has very many old and long established breeders who have been long doing choice breeding work. This fact has not been sufficiently appreciated in the past and many Manitoba bulls have sold too low in comparison with prices paid at other sales. There have been opportunities at Brandon not usually offered.

Following is a list of contributors to this year's sale. These, with one single exception, are Manitoba breeders:—

Jas. I. Moore, Douglas; W. Ledingham, Forrest; Mark Cousins, Elkhorn; Joseph Story, Grandview; William S. Brickman, Gilbert Plains; T. A. Somerville, Hartney; John Baraber, Katrine; John Orr, Elkhorn; J. Bousfield, McGregor; Thomas Weston, Elva; Thos. Zachray, Austin; Experimental Farm Brandon; H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake; U. A. Walker, Carnegie; J. H. Stephenson, Woodnorth; D. E. McClure, Elkhorn; H. Kinney, Gilbert Plains; J. H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains; James Adamson, Gladstone; D. G. Adamson, Gladstone; John Graham, Carberry; Jas. I. Miller, Myrtle; James Guild, Elkhorn; W. J. Pollock, Kenney; J. A. Nicholl, Rosendale; S. S. Carscadden, Virden; Geo. A. Griener, Ogilvie; Jas. C. Turner, Gilbert Plains; Jonathan Wilson, Hargrave; J. E. Tolton, Oak Lake; Walter Mitchell, Douglas; Alexander Mitchell, Douglas; W. H. Sandercock, Elton; Jas. B. Davidson, Roland; Isaac Motheral, Snowflake; O. H. McNab, Snowflake; W. L. Grant, Lenore; W. O. Honey, Banacarth; G. & T. McColland, Emerson; Leslie M. Poole, Springhurst; Allan Turner.

CHAMPION PERCHERON COMES TO CALGARY

Philix 98448, the American bred grand champion Percheron at the Chicago International Show 1917, is now at Calgary, Alberta, the property of Layzell & Parr, who secured him at the sale of J. O. Singmaster & Son, Keota, Iowa, following the show, for \$9,000.

Regarding the sale, the Breeders' Gazette remarks: "The International grand champion Philix was the star attraction in the contingent. It was expected that the horse would command a good price, but it can be said that he was sold at a conservative figure. Philix has had his own way since his first appearance as a show horse at the opening of the fair season last fall, and he is without question one of the greatest stallions that the breed has produced in America." Philix is a jet black, six years old. He was sired by Barnum, out of Lucy.

At the same sale Messrs. Layzell & Parr secured Stanley S, a six-year-old grey, for \$2,500.

SHORTHORN BULL AT \$20,000

T. Bertram Ralphs, owner of Kimmel Stock Farm, Calgary, recently sold a half interest in the famous bull, Missie's Prince, to H. S. Currie, of Castor, for \$10,000, thus putting a total value of \$20,000 on this noted sire.

Missie's Prince has had a great career. As a show animal he has ranked high, and as a prepotent sire he is regarded as one of the best. He was bred by Thomas Stanton, of Wheaton, Ill., and was sired by Prince Imperial, a bull that sold at auction three years ago, when cattle values were nothing like what they are to-day, for \$10,000. He was for a time herd sire at the Sir William Van Horne Estate in Manitoba and he was purchased three years ago by Mr. Ralphs.

Kimmel Prince was the first Shorthorn calf to bring \$1,350 by auction in Alberta, his purchaser being W. Sharp, of Lacombe. Seven of his sons have sold for an average of over \$800 this year, and a heifer calf, Kimmel Aster, was made grand champion female at the recent winter fair, selling at auction later for the record price of \$750 to George A. Davidson. Ten of his heifer calves were sold at auction during the winter fair at record values. Mr. Ralphs states that his calves have netted him more than \$20,000 during the past year, and he has a week-old calf at his farm now that he would not take \$1,000 for. From these facts it will readily be seen that while the price is a record, it is not out of line with the bull's producing capacity.

Stallion Clubs are being formed rapidly in Saskatchewan. A large club, in which half the members wished to use a Clydesdale sire and half a Percheron sire, was recently formed at Indian Head. Two excellent horses have been secured. Some of these clubs are so interested in raising horses of top quality that they are willing to pay a \$85 service fee. Since the federal government pays 40 per cent. of this fee however, the cost is very moderate to the farmer. The Clydesdale stallion hired is Scotland's Bluebell, 5 years old, imported last fall by A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta. This horse is not only a very superior individual, but his breeding is difficult to duplicate. He is sired by Scotland Yet, and out of the famous Baron's Pride mare, Marilla, champion for three years in succession at the Highland show. He is a horse with size, quality and action combined in an admirable manner.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, February 25, 1918)

Oats—The advance in oats prices continued last week for four days, until on Thursday May futures sold at 99 cents. It had become apparent that, with the light offerings, this condition would continue and that it was necessary to take steps to protect the consumers. On Wednesday the Chicago Board of Trade passed a ruling that the advance during any single day must not exceed two cents over the previous close. It was seen the next day that this rule was useless, and they therefore fixed a maximum price of 93 cents. The council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange fixed a maximum of 99 cents, and in Minneapolis the maximum price was fixed at 92 cents. Although our maximum for futures is 99 cents, the cash price is not limited in any way.

Barley prices continue strong. Cash barley shows an advance for the week of about six cents per bushel. Offerings are light. Prices in American markets are high and supplies are scarce.

Flax markets have been quite active and prices have advanced 10 cents. Fluctuations have followed varying reports from the Argentine as to weather and transportation problems. Meantime the immediate demand in American markets is much in excess of the available supplies and big premiums are paid for any thing which is offered.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	19	20	21	22	23	25	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
May 93	95	98	95	93	94	91	41	41
July 91	92	95	94	92	93	89	41	41
Flax—								
May 353	350	357	356	355	354	349	207	207
July 350	349	353	353	350	352	349	209	209

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Feb. 25, 1918.—

Wheat

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	16,248.50
1 Nor.	1,439,866.00
2 Nor.	836,447.40
3 Nor.	927,085.20
No. 4	364,371.20
Others	1,894,600.10
This week ..	5,478,654.00
Last week ..	5,867,785.20
Decrease ..	389,131.20

Oats

This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.	5,270.10
2 C.W.	453,955.00
3 C.W.	319,246.03
Ex. 1 fd.	626,293.08
Others	3,738,697.44
This week ..	5,143,462.31
Last week ..	5,090,640.12
Increase ..	52,822.19

Barley

This Year	Last Year
Ex. 3 C.W.	3,776.42
3 C.W.	286,476.21
4 C.W.	678,948.33
Rej.	122,863.08
Feed	163,200.14
Others	61,228.30
This week ..	1,316,404.04
Last week ..	1,255,343.42
Increase ..	61,060.62

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1918—Rail ..	956,188	161,173	63,420	81,639
1917—Rail ..	358,471	282,326	7,694	18,697

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	T1	T2	T3
Fixed Year	121	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year	174	171	166	156	138	...	...	...	...

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Feb. 23	Year ago	Toronto Feb. 21	Calgary Feb. 23	Chicago Feb. 21	St. Paul Feb. 21
Cattle						
Choice steers	10.00-11.25	9.50-10.00	11.00-12.50	10.25-11.50	12.75-14.35	11.50-13.00
Best butcher steers ..	8.25-9.50	9.00-8.75	10.25-11.00	9.50-10.25	10.75-12.60	9.50-11.50
Fair to good butcher steers	5.50-8.25	6.50-8.75	8.75-10.25	8.00-9.50	9.75-10.50	7.00-9.50
Good to choice fat cows ..	8.25-9.25	6.75-7.50	10.00-10.50	9.00-9.50	9.50-11.50	8.50-9.75
Medium to good cows ..	7.50-8.00	5.50-6.50	9.25-10.00	8.50-9.00	8.25-9.50	7.50-8.50
Common cows ..	6.50-7.50	4.00-5.00	8.00-9.25	7.00-7.75	7.00-8.00	7.00-7.50
Canners ..	5.00-6.50	3.75-4.25	5.50-6.40	4.50-5.50	6.25-6.90	6.00-6.35
Good to choice heifers ..	9.00-10.50	7.50-8.50	9.00-11.00	8.50-9.75	10.25-12.00	8.00-9.75
Fair to good heifers ..	8.00-9.00	6.00-7.00	7.50-9.00	6.00-7.25	7.25-10.00	6.35-7.75
Best oxen ..	8.00-8.50	6.50-7.00	7.50-8.50	7.50-8.25	7.50-8.50	7.50-9.00
Best butcher bulls ..	8.00-8.50	6.50-7.50	9.25-10.75	7.50-8.25	9.25-11.00	8.00-9.00
Common to bologna bulls ..	6.50-7.50	5.00-6.00	6.25-9.00	6.00-7.50	7.25-9.00	6.35-8.00
Fair to good feeder steers	8.50-9.00	6.00-7.00	8.00-10.25	7.50-9.00	7.25-10.25	7.00-10.50
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-8.25	6.00-6.75	8.50-9.00	7.00-7.85	8.00-9.50	7.50-9.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90	.....	.....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75	.....	.....
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered ..	18.25	14.00	19.00-19.10	19.50	16.25-17.10	15.75-16.10
Light hogs ..	16.00	10.00-12.00	.....	.....	15.40-15.90	.....
Heavy hogs ..	14.50	9.00	.....	.....	16.25-17.10	.....
Stags ..	12.00-14.00	6.00-6.50	.....	.....	15.75-16.25	.....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs ..	10.00-15.50	11.75-12.25	18.00-18.75	15.00-16.50	16.25-17.00	12.00-16.00
Rest killing sheep ..	10.00-14.00	8.50-9.25	9.00-10.00	12.50-14.00	8.50-13.00	7.00-18.00

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, February 19 to February 25, inclusive

Date	Feed	Wheat	2CW	3CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4CW	BARLEY	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2CW	3 CW
Feb. 19	...	91	80	88	85	82	82	164	159	134	134	348	345	341	324
20	...	93	91	89	86	83	83	166	161	137	136	345	341	341	324
21	...	170	97	95	93	90	87	168	163	138	138	352	348	348	331
22	...	170	94	92	90	87	84	169	163	138	136	351	347	347	330
23	...	170	93	91	88	85	82	168	163	138	136	350	346	346	329
25	...	170	95	93	90	87	84	171	166	138	136	350	346	346	328
Week ago	...	89	87	86	83	80	80	162	157	132	131	344	341	341	323
Year ago	...	97	57	56	50	55	55	98	93	81	81	253	240	240	233

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, February 23, were:—	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Cash Grain	\$0.91	\$0.89
3 white oats	1.36-1.68	1.70-2.02
Barley	3.50	3.79-3.18
Flax, No. 1	3.50	3.79-3.18

heavy cattle and on half fat yearlings, while steers of plain to medium finishing weighing around 1,050 to 1,250 pounds were very popular. Country demand for stockers relieved the market of considerable of the poorly finished stuff. Receipts of butcher stock are expected to prove rather liberal for the next month or so. Commission men anticipate a fairly strong market in the main on butcher cattle, though packers can be depended upon to depress prices at every available opportunity.

The hog market was rather irregular last week, having bulges and depressions, depending on the supply. Generally, prices were somewhat better than the previous week. The bulk of the best butcher hogs sold at \$17.65 to \$17.90.

The lamb trade closed in bad shape last week, and aged sheep also suffered a break. At no time during the week did buyers show any great activity. Orders for ewe lambs for breeding purposes were filled at prices ranging from \$17.00 to \$17.50 per hundred pounds.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 1,175; calves, 24; sheep and lambs, 7; hogs, 6,027.

Trade for the week has been rather quiet with little demand from the East. Butcher stuff sold at from 15 to 25 cents lower than last week. This also applies to bulls and oxen. Cows are 25 cents lower. The demand on top cattle has been also a little draggy with about a 25 cent reduction. Prospects for next week are for a stronger market.

The hog market has been fairly strong all week. Starting Monday \$18.25, closing today \$18.75. There is a brisk demand from East and prospects are for a steady to strong market next week.

The run of sheep, lambs and calves was very light and prices steady with last quotations.

CALGARY

Calgary, Feb. 23.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 330; cattle, 969; hogs, 2,576; sheep, none. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 624; cattle, 709; hogs, 2,329; sheep, none.

The moderate run of cattle at the yards this week included very few good beef steers and consequently prices were strong. A few choice fat steers for Mr. England of Blackie sold at \$11.50, the highest price obtained for some time. A few cattle were sold at 11 cents, but the bulk of the killing steers offered sold from \$10.25 to \$10.75 per 100 lbs., with medium steers \$9.50 to \$10.25. Choice fat cows would realize \$9.00 to \$9.50. Choice bulls are worth \$7.75 to \$8.25, and medium \$6.50 to \$7.50. Stocker demand was draggy. We quote good range cows \$65.00 to \$75.00, yearling heifers \$55.00 to \$65.00 and calves \$37.00 to \$45.00. Yearling and two-year-old steers are selling at \$8.50 to \$9.00 per 100 lbs., good demand for anything showing breeding and quality. Top price on cattle a year ago \$9.00.

On Friday we sold all our week's run of hogs at \$19.75 (off cars) with the through billings assumed by the buyer. Top price on hogs a year ago \$14.00.

THE NEED FOR MEAT

In a cable received February 15, by the Canada Food Board from the British Minister of Food, emphasis is placed on the urgent necessity of increased imports to Great Britain and upon the "extreme need of cereals" in Italy. The cable reads:—

"Home meat production in the United Kingdom was very low in January, having fallen to about one-half the normal production. Drastic reduction in the proposed rations has been necessary. By the end of February most districts will have adopted rationing schemes. Supply of fats and bacon is low. Increased imports are urgently needed. In Italy above all there is extreme need of cereals and secondly of meat, dried fish and fats. For some time past sugar and bread have been rationed in Italy and severe restrictions have been placed on the consumption of meat."

At the request of the United States War Trade Board, and in order to conform with the latter's regulations governing dealers in poultry, the Food Controller has prohibited the export to the United States, between the dates of February 30 and April 30, of all poultry, live or dressed.

MINNEAPOLIS OATS MARKET

Minneapolis, February 23.—Following an action taken by the Chicago Board of Trade, the resolution adopted by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce on February 21, limiting the advance in oats for any one day to 2c was rescinded before the opening of the market this morning and a maximum price for May oats was placed at 92c. Chicago fixed the maximum for February, March and May delivery at 93c and Winnipeg 99c for May. As there were but six directors of the Chamber of Commerce in the city, while it takes seven to form a quorum, the action was advisory, based on the views of the directors here and of those who could be reached by wire.

It should be understood that the grain exchanges have no power to fix prices of cash grain. This is illustrated in the corn market. While there has been a maximum price of \$1.28 on the futures in Chicago for several months, cash prices have ranged from above \$2.00 down to \$1.75 for good qualities; and choice corn, for milling purposes sold in

the Minneapolis market on February 23 at \$1.80.

Therefore, the regulation against trading in oats futures above 92c here and 93c in Chicago is not intended to affect transactions in the cash market. Cash oats have for many weeks been at a premium over the May future.

MAXIMUM OF 99 CENTS FOR OATS

A maximum of 99c a bushel for oats was set by the council of the Grain Exchange at a meeting held on February 22. A resolution adopted by the council and posted in the trading room before the opening of the session this morning, provides as follows:—

"Resolved, that until further notice no contracts for May or July delivery of oats shall be entered into at a price in excess of 99c per bushel."

The present action has been taken by the council as a result of speculation, which has been raising prices almost every day for the past week or 10 days, carrying the price to the highest on record for oats.

WHEAT MOVING EAST

Grain is moving satisfactorily by the all-rail route, about 100 to 120 cars per day from the government elevator at Saskatoon and 140 from the elevators at Fort William, according to Leslie H. Boyd, chairman of the board of grain commissioners. Mr. Boyd pointed out that while the board had contracted to receive and load 100 cars per day at the elevator at Saskatoon, lack of transportation had occasionally prevented the full amount being handled. Generally speaking, from Saskatoon and the head of the lakes the daily movement by rail was about 288,000 bushels, all for the Wheat Export company to the allied nations. The significance of the movement would be appreciated when navigation was resumed on the lakes, for he anticipated there would only be about two or three weeks' work, and thus a large number of cars would be available for conveying ore and coal, and a vast amount of labor would also be released for work on farms.

MAY FIX WHEAT PRICE FOR WAR

The steps to be taken to greatly increase production in 1919 and subsequent years have not yet been definitely decided upon, but some concrete plan will probably be announced in the near future. In this connection it is understood that there is a large body of opinion in favor of the fixing of a minimum price for wheat and other grains during the war period and for some time after. This policy has been adopted in Great Britain with great success and its advocates believe that its adoption in Canada would stimulate production to a greater degree than anything else.

MAXIMUM PRICE FOR OATS AND PROVISIONS

Chicago, February 21.—Maximum prices on oats and provisions were set by the board of trade to-day in an effort to stop speculation in these products.

A resolution adopted by the board of directors in special session provides that "on and after February 23, members of this association, in making contracts for the purchase or for the sale, by grade alone, of oats to be delivered in store during the months of February, March, April and May, 1918, shall not, in entering into such contracts, exceed the price of 93c per bushel." Regarding provisions, the resolution reads: "That on and after February 23, contracts for the purchase or sale of mess pork to be delivered in store during the months of May and July shall not exceed the price of \$50.55 a barrel. Contracts for the sale of lard to be delivered in store during May and July shall not exceed the price of \$26.97 for May and \$27.25 for July."

"The contracts for short ribs to be delivered in store in May and July shall not exceed the price of \$26.20 per 100 pounds for May and \$26.55 per 100 pounds for July. Prices for mess pork, lard and short ribs beyond July shall not exceed \$50.55 per barrel for pork, \$27.27 per 100 pounds for lard, and \$26.55 per 100 pounds for short ribs. Contracts for mess pork, lard and short ribs for delivery prior to July shall not exceed \$50.55 per barrel for mess pork, \$26.97 per 100 pounds for lard, and \$26.20 per 100 pounds for short ribs."

The action regarding oats rescinds the rule adopted yesterday limiting the advances in any one day to two cents. The maximum prices were imposed as a result of speculation, which has carried the present prices to the highest levels ever known. The highest prices quoted on oats before the present rise was 90c in 1867.

BULL SALE AT REGINA

Over 150 bulls and a large number of females, representatives of all breeds, will be offered for sale at the auction sale under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, which will be held at Regina, March 13. Bulls can be supplied on a quarter or half-cash basis with the balance payable in December 1918 and 1919 respectively at 6 per cent, under the terms of the Saskatchewan Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

A large number of horses, representing the various breeds, will also be offered for sale at the horse sale on the following day, March 14.

Prof. A. M. Shaw, who has recently succeeded Mr. P. F. Bredt as secretary of the Livestock association, has charge of the sales.

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TRACTORS REMAIN ON FREE LIST

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—There will be no
modification in the order placing trac-
tors on the free list, complaints from
Canadian companies, notwithstanding;
neither will any compensation be given
to the various tractor agencies because
of the purchase by the government of
tractors from the Ford company at cost.

The order was promulgated for the
purpose of increasing production and
expires in a year's time. It applies
only to tractors of a value not exceed-
ing \$1,400. Canadian companies are
not in a position to fill the demand for
tractors throughout the Dominion.
Neither was it possible to secure the
number required from United States
companies, outside of the Ford company.
Already Ontario has asked for 100
Ford tractors, New Brunswick has
asked for 50, Manitoba has placed an
application for 300 and other appli-
cations are coming in rapidly and will
be dealt with by the provincial agri-
cultural department.

The fact that such an arrangement
has been made with the Ford company
is due to the refusal of that company at
the present time to sell its tractors to
individuals. Great Britain has had an
option on practically the whole output
of the factory. The arrangement where-
by the tractors are sold to farmers at
cost, plus the freight, is a special ar-
rangement insisted on by the Ford
company. As a matter of fact, it is
pointed out that all the tractors avail-
able from all the companies will not be
too many if Canada is to carry out her
present plan for increased food produc-
tion.

Y.M.C.A. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the National Council I
beg to again express sincere thanks to
you and the management of The Guide
for the contribution of \$162.25 toward
the work in which we are engaged. In
case I have not sent a copy of our
"Canadian Manhood" I am sending
one under separate cover.

T. D. PATTON,
Area Supervisor

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND

Previously acknowledged\$733.80
Proceeds of collection at meeting of
Blaires and Isabella G.G.A. Isabel-
la, Man. 23.15
Stanley Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask. 25.00
Mr. D. Ashcroft, Harlington, Man. 5.00
Total\$786.95

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged\$12,181.87
Edward Bonham, Adamac, Sask. 1.00
Mrs. James Ewens, Bethany, Sask. 7.00
Stanley Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask. 50.00
Mr. David Ross, Harlington, Man. 25.00
Proceeds of Sale of Work and
Home Baking W.G.A. of Ef-
rose, Sask. 85.00
Maurice Stoneberg, Dewar Lake, Sask. .50
Total\$12,300.87

POLISH RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged\$110.00
Stanley Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask. 50.00
Total\$160.00

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged\$412.00
Stanley Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask. 50.00
Total\$462.00

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND

Previously acknowledged\$160.00
Stanley Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask. 25.00
Total\$185.00

HALIFAX BLIND ENDOWMENT FUND

T. Dougall, Regent, Man.\$10.00
Bett, Isabell and Olive Gray, Indian
Head, Sask. 3.00
J. H. Page, Lorraine, Alta. 10.00
Mr. F. Allpress, Estevan, Sask. 8.50
Total\$26.50

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged\$84.38
Freddy Edmundson, Sifton, Sask. .50
June Edmundson, Sifton, Sask. .25
Ernest G. Tyson, Stavely, Alta. .25
Francis Oliver, Fleming, Sask. .25
Raymond Jungling, Ghost Pine Creek,
Alta. 7.35
Betty Rowley, Oban, Sask. .35
Stanley Low, Maple Creek, Sask. .25
Prairie Chicken .25
Albert Kenyon, McGee, Sask. .25
Lucy H. Yates, Bedfordville, Sask. .25
Frankie Stittie, Holar, Sask. .25
Kennedy Stittie, Holar, Sask. .25
Total\$94.83

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Halifax Relief Fund\$ 111.00
Red Cross Fund5,738.51
Armenian Relief Fund10.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund48.50
British Red Cross Fund104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund895.00
French Red Cross Fund569.50
Returned Soldiers' Fund25.00
Soldiers' Families Xmas Fund15.00
Total\$21,566.86



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disappears and shortly you
will find the corn so loose
that you lift it out, root and
all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of
pain before applying free-
zone or afterwards. It
doesn't even irritate the
surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or
corns between the toes, also
hardened calluses on bottom of feet
just seem to shrivel up and fall off
without hurting a particle. It is almost
magical. Your drug store has Freezone.






The Frost
"Tight Lock"

Unlike Any Other

Right at the beginning, please remember that FROST fence is unlike any other woven fence.

FROST fence is exclusive in design. Its lock is different. Its wire is different. Its galvanizing is different. The weaving of the fence is different. It's the combination of all these that makes



The Frost
"Waved"
Laterals

Frost Fence First

The FROST lock is unique in construction. It doesn't look like any other fence lock—and most fence locks are similar as peas in a pod.

The FROST lock will stand strains that will loosen and often pull other locks to pieces. Look at it yourself and see how much more substantial and secure the FROST lock is.

Then look at that special FROST "wave" in the laterals. This long and deep wave gives a wonderful degree of spring and reserve power to FROST fence. It puts real backbone in the fence.

The stays on the FROST fence are straight and stiff and the spacing is accurate. Our special looms weave FROST fence more slowly and consequently the fence looks neater and better in the rolls, and stretches up straight and true when putting it up. It is a fence the farmer is proud to show to his neighbors.

By making FROST fence complete in our own mills we are able to produce a fence that will outlast all others. We put the quality in the wire, in the galvanizing and in the weaving that puts FROST fence in a different class as compared with the ordinary woven fences made of common commercial wire. You can see the difference by comparing FROST fence with others.

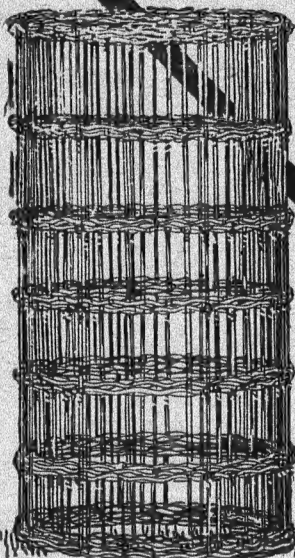
You can prove it to the hilt by seeing FROST fences that have been defying wear and tear on Canadian farms for years. There must be some FROST fences in your locality, for we have dealers in almost every part of the wide Dominion. If you don't know the name of a nearby one, write us.

A style for every purpose.

**Frost Steel and Wire
Company, Limited**

**Hamilton
Canada**

104



Frost
Neat
Straight
Rolls

Frost Straight Stays
and even spacing

"Economy" Return Flue Stock Feed Cookers

An Article Every Farmer or Stock Raiser Needs

To Satisfactorily and Economically Fatten Stock, give your stock lots of warm water and well cooked, crushed feed, and note the results.

Hundreds of Satisfied Customers throughout the West are using our "Economy" Feed Cookers.

"Economy" Flue Feed Cookers are made in three sizes—30 gallon, 40 gallon, 60 gallon—sold with or without Base and Coal Grate. The most satisfactory and economical Cooker made.

If your dealer does not carry them, write us direct, but insist on an "Economy."

Write for our Catalogue and Prices on our "ECONOMY" Roller Grain Crushers. The Best Stock Food Crusher Made.

ECONOMY FOUNDRY CO. Ltd.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



For COYOTES and BRUSH WOLVES

I will pay the following increased prices, plus express charges or refund postage on parcel post shipments:—

	Ex. Large	Large	Medium	Small
No. 1 Cased	\$16.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$6.00
No. 2 Cased	12.00	9.00	6.00	4.00
No. 3—\$2.00 to \$3.00.			No. 4—50c.	

OPEN. ONE-FOURTH LESS.

FOXES, WEASEL, MINK, RATS, also very high. In fact the demand is active for all articles. Forward everything promptly.

R. S. ROBINSON

Buyer and Exporter of Furs, Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seneca Root
157 Rupert Ave. and 150-152 Pacific Ave. E. WINNIPEG, MAN.

FURS TRAPPERS, TRADERS and FARMERS FURS A. & E. PIERCE & CO. FURS

(The Largest Raw Fur Merchants in Canada)

213 PACIFIC AVENUE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Are paying the highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for Free Price List.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women Endorse U.G.G. Goods

The real test of any household article is the way it stands up under working conditions. Below we give a few of the expressions that have come to us from those who have bought and used

U.G.G. Sewing Machines

Carmel, Sask.,

December 24, 1917.

We have had our U.G.G. No. 2 Sewing Machine since April and have never had any trouble with it. We have done a great deal of sewing in all kinds of material and find the machine works very satisfactorily.

(Name on request.)

Stenen, Sask.

November 29, 1917.

U.G.G. Sewing Machine bought last fall is satisfactory in every way. We don't hesitate to pronounce it the equal of some of the best standard makes. Price considered, it is as good as the best.

(Name on request.)

Holdfast, Sask.

January, 1918.

I have used your Sewing Machine almost every day and found it working satisfactory in every way. Am delighted with it.

(Name on request.)

Riceton, Sask.

December 7, 1917.

The Sewing Machine we purchased from you has given perfect satisfaction. Have used the machine for mending shirts, overalls, and sewed three-ply of binder canvas with complete satisfaction.

(Name on request.)

Mather, Man.

November 27, 1917.

Our U.G.G. Sewing Machine has given great satisfaction and is all we expected of it. Not only does it do the work easily, but makes a handsome piece of furniture.

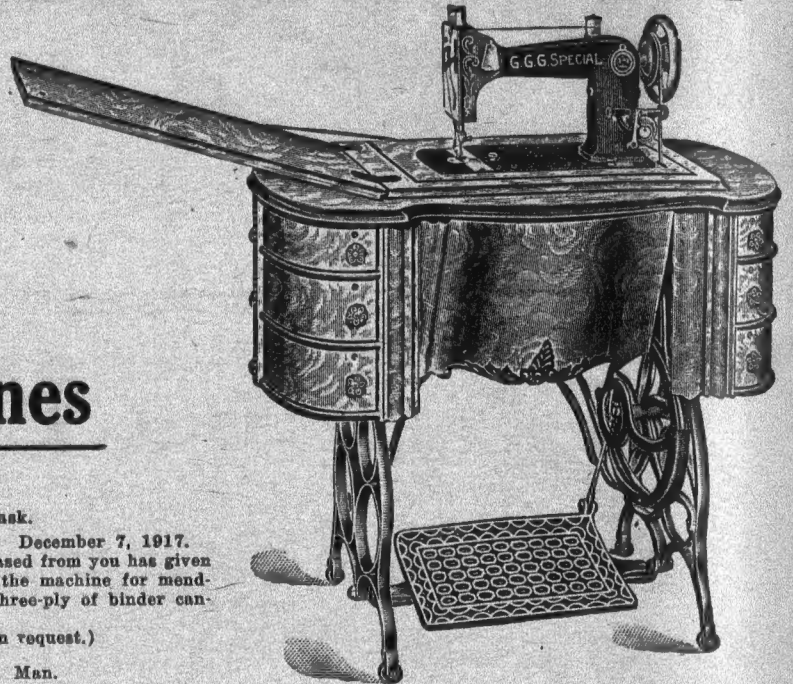
(Name on request.)

Porres, Sask.

November 30, 1917.

Your U.G.G. No. 1 Sewing Machine is equal, if not superior to some higher priced machines which I have used. I am well pleased with the quality of the work it does, and also of the appearance of the machine.

(Name on request.)



U.G.G. SPECIAL SEWING MACHINE
Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary
35.60 36.50 36.65 37.10

U.G.G. No. 1 SEWING MACHINE
Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary
26.75 27.60 27.75 28.20

U.G.G. No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary
24.70 25.45 25.60 26.00

U.G.G. Washers for Belt, Gas, or Electric Power

The principal point about any washing machine is its ability to do clean washing, but besides this, look for strength, good material, easy working qualities and the safety of the operator. Those whose letters appear below have proved that the U.G.G. washer is one to be relied upon.



Wringing first tub-full washed from bluing water into basket ready to hang on the line. By the time this is done the second tub-full, which is being washed in the machine, will be clean, ready for wringing.

Fillmore, Sask.

January 1, 1918.

Since purchasing from you a Meadows Double Tub Washer and Gas Engine the dreaded weekly washing has become one of the lighter, pleasanter chores of our farm home life. The saving in time and labor has already paid for the outfit.

(Name on request.)

Bagot, Man.

November 27, 1917.

After nearly two years use of the Meadows Power Washer you will be pleased to know that it has given absolute satisfaction. My wife has found it simple of operation, thorough in its work, and a wonderful time saver. The sliding wringer makes it possible to wring, wash and blue the clothes practically at the same time. I may say that with a U.G.G. Engine and this washer, washing day has lost its terrors and we would not be without it for many times its cost.

(Name on request.)

Waskada, Man.

November 28, 1917.

The Washing Machine purchased from you is at work to-day and is the biggest labor-saving machine on our farm. My wife just said to me this morning, "I have a large washing to do to-day, but it is not hard with a machine like this."

(Name on request.)

Rosenort, Man.

December 18, 1917.

The Washing Machine we purchased from you three months ago is giving the greatest satisfaction in quick and clean washing, perfect wringing and cheap operating.

(Name on request.)

Hazenmore, Sask.

November 27, 1917.

I have found the U.G.G. Washing Machine to be strong, well-built of good substantial material and the wringer attachment is particularly good. It has never, in the two years I have used it, been out of order, nor needed repairs.

(Name on request.)

COUPON

United Grain Growers Limited,
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.

Please send me particulars of the Washing Machine, or Sewing Machine I have checked.

- U.G.G. Special Sewing Machine.
..... U.G.G. No. 1 Sewing Machine.
..... U.G.G. No. 2 Sewing Machine.
..... Safety Power Washer.
..... Family Power Washer.
..... Double Tub Washer.

NAME

ADDRESS

Guide, Feb. 27.

U.G.G. Power Washers come in three styles and with three methods of operation, priced from **\$42.00 up**. The coupon will bring you the fullest particulars—USE IT.

We have a good stock of U.G.G. Cream Separators, Churns, Milk Cans, Incubators, Hovers, etc., and can make prompt shipment. Tell us your requirements.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY